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Av. La Carrello and hanged on grant research that the PACE.	PAGE
the second common that are considered that the constant for	Are
1.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	
Number of Turber"	A SECONDARION SAME
"Turkey and Persia" ib.	
Persian neutrality	Complete Control of rollings I seems I
War in Azarbaijan 186	A 1982 Sept. 12 to a compression of the control of
The events of the European war ib.	Report of the Committee on the educational facili-
M Mornard the late Tressurer-General of Persia,	Dr. Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Vice-Chancellor of
and the finances of Persia187	the Calcutta University
No in the second of the second of the second of	The Calcutta University a. 10.
	"The studies of our students" 193
IL HOME ADMINISTRATION.	Education in the mutassel" 104 Education in villages in the Province of Bihar
	An emetional circular in the Province of Bihar
(e)-Police-	A new circular Obstacle to education in Assam is.
"Oppression on raiysts in Simla-Gopalpur" 187	Observe to education in Assain
The Moplas of the Malabar coast ib.	
Three cases of dacoity in the 24-Parganas ib.	(e)-Local Self-Government and Municipal Admin-
"Reward for driving away dacoits" ib. "Pellets versus guns" ib.	(gralion—
A defence association in Faridpur 188	The coming "municipal election" in Calcutte 156
"The condition of villages"—Arms needed ib.	Cattle-sheds in Calcutte 196 Abolition of fees 186
Dacoity in Bengal and the means of preventing it ib.	Medical instruction in Bengal ib.
Decoities in Bengal ib.	"Jute-steeping"
Dacoity in Bengal and the police ib.	"A strong objection"
Recrudescence of dacoity in the Punjab and	Build-up rivers in Dengal ip.
Bengal 189	
"Comments"	(1)—Questions affecting the Land—
Kabali oppression	
"Terrible Kabuli oppression" ib.	Distress in Contai 196 Realisation of rents in the khas mahals in Contai 197
A complaint against a European lady of Dinapur ib. Ditto ditto ib.	The condition of the Bengali cultivating classes ib.
"Giving chase." (Strange behaviour of a Euro-	Famine in Eastern Bengal—Chandpur" 44.
pean officer at Jorhat) ib.	descrity in Tippers 15.
Uncivil conduct ib.	
A policeman and a Magistrate 191 "The dead have come back to life" 66.	(a)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—
Krishna Mahata ib.	
"It was not good to have raised the salaries"	
	a contract the second of the s
(6)-Working of the Courts-	(A)—General—
"Holding of a court at night"-The Sadar, Sub-	Re-excavation of the Bhaghrathi 197
divisional Officer at Faridpur 191	Compensation for men accused of murder but
A Magistrate and Mukhtears ib.	anhaequently acquitted
Process serving peops	" Nor made of governing India" 198

	12
Light to the cold the sea of Page.	TANTE OF THE STATE
(h)—General—concld.	IV.—NATIVE STATES.
"A proposal made by the Pioneer"-A Princes	Nil.
Council 198 The District Administration Committee 3 3b.	The state of the s
The District Administration Committee's Report ib. The Komagata Maru inquiry ib.	CONDITION OF THE PROPLE.
Ditto 199	
Ditto ditto ib.	THE WALL WALLES
Governments effort for the sale of Indian com- modities 200	VIMISCELLANEOUS.
The present economic problem ib.	VIMISCELLAREOUS.
State help for new industries ib.	Rumoured settlement of the boundaries of Bengal 203 Bangali and the Pioneer
Prospect of sugar manufacture in India 201 "The Capital of Bihar and Oriess" ib.	A visit to haghand and its influence on the forms.
"A good suggestion" ib. "A grievance of clerks"—Chota Nagpur ib.	tion of character 20. "Self-reliance" ib
"Waste of money-Court-building repairs at	The Englishman and the increase of mendicancy ib
Faridpur" ib. The partition of Midnapur ib.	"War topics—The British Empire and the
"The Sarail Estate" ib, Progress of the co-operative credit movement 202	The peculiarity of the present war ib
Sir Ashutosh as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High	A wide contrast 20
Court ib.	Will not Germany have to depend on others? ib
Barrier Britain Commission of the Commission of	Germany's efforts to embroil neutral Powers in war ib The safety of the Sucz Canal 20
III.—LEGISLATION.	"Turkey" 6b. Unprincipled conduct of Turkey towards Persia 6b.
Proposed legislation to control religious endow-	"There is absolutely no doubt about death.
ments 202	What is the intention of America? 200
The Viceroy's decision about controversial Bills ib.	"About pages "
Act ib.	"Why are the American traders trying to do what
The proposed amendment of the Bengal	"The Japanese also have turned traitors for
Tenancy Act ib	. money" ib
ACT The many the land the second of the	A CITARTENIA DE SENDRE PATRON.
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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT

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List of Indian Nowspapers and Periodicals

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No.	Name of publication.	Where publish	ed.	Edition.	***	Name, casts and age of Editor.	Circulat	ò: ion
661	Accameco.	Andread Thankel		ot*		, - mail of the tenterings	wan w	ïn.
(0 1	"Banhi" (P) The state of the	Calcutta	 .	Monthly	•	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	ionsi "	500
. · 2 :	"Kabita-Lata "(P)	PROPERTY OF STATE	•••	Quarterly	•••	Nilkantha Barna, Brahmin	rassell "	400
(30.	Bengali, Mill , ashu	to last ventall!	•	441	•	model at (M) " Jeans	lemana.	00
3 50#	" Alaukik Rahasya " (P)	Do.	•••	Monthly	•••	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabined, Brahmin; age 55 years.	10 E S 10	700 18
4	"Alochana" (P)		•••	Do.	•••		·(M)	500
5		Mymensingh	•••	Do.	•••	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya,	'iosa.''	800
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika"	Calcutta	•••	Do.	•••	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin;		200
7	"Anantapur"(P)	Do.	***	Do.	•••	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30	MARIES "	500
8	"Anjali " (P)			Do.	•	vears.	e daditi "	200
9	"Archana" (P)	Do.	•••	Do.		Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 35 years.	reits **	800
10	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	•••	Do.	•••	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tam- buli; age 37 years.	with .	700
11	"Aryya Chikites Pranali"	Do.	•••	Do.	•••	Jnanendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 39 years.	20.06	,000
12	" Aryya Gaurab " (P)	Kishorganj	****	Do.	•••	Bhairab Chandra Chandhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	ina i	,860
13	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha"	Faridpur		Doc		Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	unit "	,000
14 (A)	" Aryya Pratibha" (P)	eriii) diplina wal	# 75s			and the second second	lmig ^(d)	00
15	"Aryyabartta "(R)		•••	Do.		Hemendra Presad Ghosh	raskii "	900
16	" Avasar " (P)	Do.	•••	Do.	•••	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 24 years.	İ	,600
17	"Ayurveda Bikas "()	Dacca	•••	Do. 100	•••	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 40 years.	lasbid +	1000
18	" Ayurveda Patrika " (P)	Calcutta	***	Do.		Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	wullit "	700
19	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P)	Nadia		Do. bl	•••	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin	mikili " į	5;000
20	" Baidya Sammilani " (P)	Daces		Do.		age 38 years. Anukul Chandra Gupta	desily of	.000
21		Calcutta	•••	Bi-monthly	•••	Surendra Mohan Adhikary		500
22	" Baisya Patrika" (P)	Jessore	•••	Monthly	•••	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 54 years.	ddraid '	500
23	" Balak " (P)	Calcutta	•4•	Do.		J. M. B. Duncan	50.75	5,500
24	" Balyasram " (P)	Do.	***	Do. All I		Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinod, Hindu; age about 36 years.	n tanki ta	200

F.S. (8) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

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No.	Name of publication.	Where publis	hed.	Edition.		Name, casts and age of Editor.	Circulation,
	Bengali continued.	o n W Wi		40130	***	i mailsed to two.	
-25	" Bamabodhini Patrika " (P)	Calcutta	***	Monthly		Sukumar Dutt, Brahme; age 42 years.	700
26	" Bandana" (P)	Baidyabati	•	Do.		Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
27	" Bandabandhu " (P)	Dacca	•••	Do.	••••	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 56 years.	150
28	"-Bangadarsan " (P)	Calcutta		Do.	•••	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hinda, Brahmin; age 43 years.	800
29	" Bangaratna " (N)	Krishnagar		Weekly	•••	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar age 30 years.	1,860
30	"Bandavael " (N)	Calcutta	•••	'Do.	-**-	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kaya- stha; age 56 years.	1'5,000
81	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	•••	l Do .		Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 53 years	45
82	"Bani," (P)	Calcutta		Do.	•••	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years.	80
38	"Barisai Hitaishi " (N)	Bariedl	•••	Do.		Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 86 years.	62
34	"Basemati"(N)	Calcutta		Do.	•••	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Hati- pada-Adhikary; age 48 years.	19,00
35	" Bhakti " (P)	Howrsh	•••	Monthly	•••	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu. Brahmin ; age 28 years.	84
86	" Sharat Laxmi" (P)	Calcutte	•••	Do.	•	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik age about 35 years.	1,0
:87	* Sharati " (P)	Do.	•••	Do.		Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi Brahmo ; age about 48 years.	1,70
3,8	"Bharat Chitra"(N)	Do.	•••	Weekly	44.	Pran Krishra Pyne, Hindu, Brahmir	8
3.9	"Bharatmahila" (P)	. Dacca	•	Monthly	•••	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo age 32 years.	(%)
-40	"Bharat Nari "(P)		•	Do.	****	Ananda Chandra Gupta ; Baidya	1,0
41	"Bhitak Darpan"((P)	. Do.		Do.	•••	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi	· Land
.42	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Di .	•••	Do.		Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhu shan, Kayastha; age 38 years; an Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 5 years.	1
:48	"Bidushak." (P)	. Do.	•••	Do .	•••	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; ag	Samuel "
:44	" Bijnan'" (P)	Do.		Do.	•••	Dr. Amrita Lai Sarkar, Satgope ; ag about 42 years.	a la
46	"Bikrampur" (P)	Mymeneing	ь	. Do.	***	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu Baidya; age 34 years.	Anna A The
46	" Birbhum Varta " (N)	Suri	•	Weekly	••••	D. J. W. O. Ch. L Hinds	,
47	" Birbhumi " (P)	Calcutta		. Monthly	•••	Le son en la amorata de la	
48		Rampur	•	. Weekly	***	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin	
44		Calcutta		. Do.		D. H. D Tophanidhi	. 1,0
150			••			Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo	PT A CHEET SALE

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	Bengali-continued.			in the state of th	
51	"Brahma Vidys" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rai Purnosdu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu', Kayastha.	in tet i
52	"Burdwan Sanjiyani "	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha : age 24 years.	
53	"Byabasay O Banijya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Ba u, Brahmo;	į. 9
54	"Chabble Parsons Vartavaha" (N),	Shawanipar	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Beidya; age 30 years.	
65 55	" Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensiagh	Do	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kay- astha; age 42 years	
56	"Chhatra" (P)	Dasca	Monthly	min : age about 48 years	1.
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P)	D6.4 - 10	Do		Call of
58	"Chikitsa Peakas" (🎒)	Nadis	Do	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik age 28 years	
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P)	Calcutta	Do	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijasa " (*)	D	Do	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	1
51	"Chinsura Vartavaha' (N).	Chinsura	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age	
52	"Daleik Chandrika" (N).	Colcustia	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,6
63	"Dainik Basumati" (N)	Do	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and	1,2
34	"Daoga Prakas" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarti, Hindu,	
35	" Darsak" (N)	Calcutta	Do	Satis Chaudra Bhattacharji, Brah-	
56	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P)	Do	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdlauri, Hindu,	1,000 to 1,2
87	"Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Bralimo	8
88	"Dharma Pracharak" (P)	Do	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu,	2.0
69	" Diamond Harbour Hitaishi "	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Brahmin ; age 51 years. Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu,	2,6
70	" Dhruba" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Mahisya; age 52 years. Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu,	
71	"Education Gazette" (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age	1,4
72	" Faridpur Hitalehini "	Faridpur	Do	24 years. Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu	
	(N). Sha salahini Shas	to the second		Vaidya; age about 77 years.	
78	or the second second	Calcutta		Kayastha ; age 36 years.	
\$4	Vis. Only to very a	Mada	4	Teli ; age about 28 years.	
75	"Gaud-duta"(N)	Đo	Weekly	Krishns Chandra Agerwella, Hindu Baidya.	A received to

lo.	Name of publication.	Where published	d.	Edition.		Name, caste and age of Editor.	Girculation;
	Bengali—continued.					A second to the second	
76	'Grihastha'' (P)	Calcutts	•	Montbly		Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	pphase 1 500
77	"Hakim" (P)	Do.	•••	Do.	•••	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ;	500
	"Jangipur Sangvad" (N)	Raghunathganj		Weekly	•	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	100
79	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad	•••	Monthly		Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brah- min ; age 56 years.	
80	" Hindusthana " (N)	Calcutta	•••	Weekly		Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N)	Rajshahi	•••	Do.		Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan age 41 years.	290
82	" Hindu Sakhá " (P)	Hooghly	.,	Monthly		Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu Brahmin	200
88	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta		Weekly	•••	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayas	28,00
84	" Hityarta " (N)	Chittagong		Do.	•••	tha; age 48 years, and 3 others. Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF
85	" Homeopathi-Prachar " (P)	Calcutta		Monthly	•••	Vaidya. Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu	200
86	"Islam-Abha" (P)	Dacca		Do.	•••	Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
87	"Islam-Rabi"(N)	Mymensingh		Weekly	···	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musul	
88	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta		Monthly	***	man ; age about 34 years.	70
89	"Jagaran" (N)	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.	£3.	Weekly		Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu	About 30
90	"Jahanpabi" (P)	. Calcutta	la.M	Monthly	•••	Kayastha. Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brah	60
91	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)	. Murshidabad		Weekly	•••	min ; age 30 years.	·
92	"Janmabhumi" (P)	. Calcutta		Do.	•••		. 30
95	"Jasohar" (N)	. Jessore	-13 -13	Do.		tha; age 31 years. Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu	60
94	"Jubak" (P)	n en al arterior de la companya de l				Kayastha. Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; ag	dentity of
		Marcon Control				39 years.	America Street
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	•••	Do.	•••	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi age about 35 years.	; About 2,00
96	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	•	Weekly	•••	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Bramin age 46 years.	; 2,0
97	"Kajer-Loke" (P)	Calcutta	•	Monthly	•••	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin age 47 years.	
98	"Kalyani"(N)	Magura	11.	Weekly	•••	- Insubject of the tries add was	(a) (b) 5
99	" Kangal" (P)	Calcutta	••	Monthly	•••	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan age 20 years.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
100	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad	•		•••	Umesh Chandra Bhattachary	s,i ass. 17 1
	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P)	Calcutta	44			Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years. Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swaruakar	

F.B. -(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicale.

0.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
	Bengali—continued.			Appendix constants	
2	" Kasipur-Nibasi " (N)	Barinal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 69 years.	6
3	" Kayastha Patrika " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kaya- stha; age 32 years.	
4	" Khuinavasi" (N)	Khulns	Weekly	The same of the same of the same of	31
5	" Krishak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	we was a second of the second	1,0
6	"Krishi Samvad" (P)	Dagga	Do	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, age about 45	1,0
7	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P)	Do	Do		
3	"Kushadaha" (P)	Do.	Do	NO. TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	
9	"Mahajan Bandhu " (P)	Do.	Do	Brahma ; age 36 years. Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ;	- WAI 2154
			Do	age 44 years.	2
)	" Mahila " (P)	Alpenteria di		age 59 years.	www.b.#
ı.	"Mahila Bandhav" (P)	Do	Do,,	Miss K. Blair; age 60 years	5
3	"Mahishya Mahila" (P)	Do	Do		∡ai
3	" Mahisya Samaj " (P)	Do	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	20
1	" Mahisya-Surhid " (P)	Diamond Harbour	Do	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	. 3
5	" Malancha " (P)	Calcutta	Do	Vaidva + age 45 vesse	2.0
	" Malda Samachar " (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,10
1	" Malancha " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta	
	" Manasi " (P)	Do	Do	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,0
)	" Mandarmala "	Do	Do	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 56 years.	4
)	" Medini Bandhab " (N)	Midnspore	Weekly	a series	54
	" Midnapore Hitaishi " (N).	Do	Do	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayas- tha; age 38 years.	1.70
	" Moslem Hitaishi "	Calcutta	Do	Shaikh Abdur, Rahim and Mozum-	6,3
3	" Muhammadi " (N)	Do	Do	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 29 years; and Maulvi Akbar	About 7,00
4	" Mukul "(P)	Do	Monthly	Khan. Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age	1,0
5	" Murshidabad Hitaj-	Saidabad		39 years.	
	shi " (N).	among the edge		Brahmin ; age 49 years.	
6	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly		posterior de
7	" Nandini " (P)	Howrah	Do	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallauabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	5
8	" Natya Mandir " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ;	

16.	Name of publication.	Whete public	hed.	Edition.	1	Name, caste and age of Editor. Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.		**************************************	and the second		And the second of the second o
30 "	' Navya Banga " (99)	Chandpar	***	Westly	***	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.
80 .	" Nayer " (N)	Calcutto	•••	,Dall y	""	Panchoower Banarji, Brahman (age 2,50)
31	" Navya Bharat " (P)	Do.	•••	Monthly .	1	Devi Presanna Ray Chendhurt, 1,000 to 1,50 Brahma ; age 61 years.
32	" Nihat " (N)	Contad	•••	Weekly .		Madhe Sudan Jana, Brahma; age
33 4	"Nirjhar" (P)	Galoutta		Quartely .		Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; aga about 50 years.
34 6	"Noakhali Sammilari " (*)	Nonkhall To	**	Weekly		Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan yaga ing ing Se
56 ·	" Pab as Mit alski " (N)	Pabna	•••	Do	•••	Basanta Kumar Vidyabi node Bhatta Charyya, Hindu, Brahman.
38 .·	" Pakshik Patrika" (*)	Berampore		Fortnightly	•••	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, S Kayastha ; age 35 years.
•	" Pallivactii " (11)	. Kelos		Weekl		Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 49 years.
88	" Pallivarta " (81)			Do.	20	Charu Chandra Ray, Hinds, 5 Kayastha ; age 43 years.
89	"Pantha " (P)	, Caloutia		Monthly	-55	
40	" Pataka " (P)	2 Da. 10 K	M (ess		•	Hari Charan Das, Hinde, carpenter by caste.
	"Prababini"(N)	Do.	•••	Weekly	•••	Amarendra Nath Ray, Hindu, Baidya; 4,4
	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar		Monthly ,	•••	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 1,4
143	" Praja Bandhu " (N) .	Tippers		Fortnightly	7	thinks Democratic the state of
144	" Prajapati " (P)	Do.	•••	Monthly	•••	Juanendra Nath Kumar
145	"Prabhat"	106.	•••	n.		e (%) "seneli"
146	"Prakriti" (#)	Le Do.	•••	n.	. 44	The second state of the second
47	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona		Fortnightly		Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahman
148	# Property (A)	Katwa		Weekly		a manual files) " stantisment in took "
149		Berhamper	.	Do.	44	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindn, Brahmin; age 66 years.
160				Monthly	•••	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin; age 40 years.
151	Tun a continue	Bo		Do.	•••	. Q (a) " approximate "
152	"Pravasi " (P)	? ·Bo.		Do.	•••	
183	" Priti " (5)	Do.	PP' .	Do. A.A.A.	•••	Pransankar Sen, M.A.; Hindu, Baidyaga age 30 years.
154	"Puhpodyan" (P)	Do.	171	Do.		Jamendre Nath Bose
462		Do. 1	adl.	Do.	•••	
TE	" Bajdut " ((Ph) +sa		udi.	Do.		age 33 years. Rev. Resra Maya Biswas, Christian;

			.079		
io.	Name of publication	Where published.	.a.c. Pdition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Oiroulation.
	Bengali-continued.				
7	" Rampur Darpan " (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majomdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	de lucia de la constanta de la
3	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika," (P)	Do. Harrist	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, w.a., D.E., Hindu, Rajbansi.	506
9	"Ratnakar" (10) 15; 80 000	Assensol	Weekly	Abdul Latif, Muhammaden ; age 23	
0	' Sabuj Patra'' (P)	Caloutta	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmin :	A PROPERTY AND A SECOND
ì	"Sadhak" (P)	Nodia	Do	age about 40 years. Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindn, Kai-	200
N.	e Charles and an army and a	savi serrentiski	with the second of	varta; age 32 years.	inglie " cer-
5,	" Sahitya " . (P)		Do. 641	about 46 years.	
8	" Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly		1,800
i à	the same state of the same of	am) Manish Pagadaning		Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by cas e ; age 49 years.	TO LIE " NOT
		Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	194 1 101
5	TO HAVE PARTIES AND THE		Do	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	3,000
	" Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
	"Samaj" (P)	Docks ; that	Do	Radha Govinda Nath	10 A-0 700
	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do	111 01 1 1	450
	" Samaj Chitra " (P)	Daces	Do	Outiet Olivera De-	300
	"Samsy" (N)		Weekly	60 years	14 14 700 t
	"Sammilani" (P)	Do	Quarterly	Transfer of the state of the st	1990 - 1996 t
	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahme; aga about 41 years.	200:
8.00	"Sammilani" (P) (1)	la Dozana Z	Monthly	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	6002
	"Sandes" (P)	i d Do. Miretail Qui tran : mit	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	3002
	"Sanjivani" (N) 🙃 ,	as Douba's insis	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	8,000 %
	"Sankalpa" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 34 years.	2,000
	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Fashi Chandra Das Gunta Brahma	400
	" Santi " (P)	Bikrampur	Monthly	Sachipati Chatterji, Brahmin	500
September 1	" Saswati " (P)	Calcutta	Do	Nibbil Noth Roy Kayastha : acc 49	500
	" Sansar Suhrid " (P)	Do.	Do	Sant Chandra Day Kayastha : aga	400 Suddos 1 M 868
	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo ; age	300 812
	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years	200
3	" Serampore " (N)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayas-	400
L	" Sisu " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	tha; age 34 years. Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400

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Va.	Mana of publications les	Where published.	Edition	Mines, cutto and age of Editorio	Arculation
	Bengali-continued.			a boundance of a	
85	" Saurabha "	Decos	Monthly	Kedar Nath Majumder	SECTION STATES
86	" Sikshalo Sweethya " (P)	Culoutte	De	Atul Chandra Sen, W a. T. L., Buldya ; age 39 years.	
. / 87	" Sikshak " (P)	Barical Line	Do	Taken at the control of the control	attipuli
88	"Sikaha Prachar" (P)	7	Do	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chow-	/ / 1.0
/	j den dedarkt traditioned.	Administration of		dhury age 36 years.	I fudes ; [1
9	"Sikaha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L. Vaidya 4 aga 36 years.	dadhai
0	" Silps-o-Sahitya " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti	
1	" Snehamayi " (P)	1. 1. 15 / Sale / 1. 1. 1.	Do	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	addinati " 17
2	" Sopan " (P)	Do	Do	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo;	n g
3	" Sri Nityauanda Sebak " (P)	Murchidebed	Do	Avinash Chandre Kavyatirtha,	
4	"Sri Baishnay Dharma	Burdwan	Do.	Brahmin ; age 46 years. Krishna Behari Goswami	astelek *
C	Prachar " (P).	or some		de volt (6) "Levers	494.4.2
5	" Sri Sri Vaishneva Sangini " (P).	Calcutta 1 191	Do./	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vai- shnab; age 31 years.	
6	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya- o-Ananda Bazar Pa-		Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brah-	16,0
	trika * (N).		.00	min ; age 52 years. (🔫)	
7	"Subarna-banik" (N)	Do	Do	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna- banik ; age 30 years.	1,0
8	" Suhrid " (94)	Bakarganj	Fortnightly	A TANK OF A STATE AND A STATE OF THE STATE OF	
9	" Sumati " (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Purns Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha;	
	" Suhrid " (₽)	Calcutta	Do.	Lage 40 years.	illerings.
				Jatindra Mehan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	inipans.
4	"Suprabhat" (P)	De	. De	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahme ; age 30 years.	in terminal
2	"Suraj " (N)	Pabos	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Boy, Hindu, Kayas-	Teoboat "
8 1	* Suhrid " (P)	Carrier in		tha; age 39 years.	
	Selita (F)	Caloutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 80 years.	ederate *
•	" Surabhi '' (P)	Contai	Do	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ;	
5	"Swarnskar Baudhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., gold-	diamen.
6	"Swastha Samachar" (P)		. Money .	smith by caste; age 41 years.	Y Macci 'S
7	"Tambuli Patrika" (P)	Do	Do	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B.	12 m w 2 m
56		L man to rouse		Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	Dinas non
8	"Tambuli Samaj" (P)	Do	Do	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.	
9	"Tapaban" (P)	Do	Do. **1	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu.	Walanian .
10	"Tattwa Kaumudi " (P)	Transfer of the second	Fortstald	Kayastha; age 40 years.	ingini 2 "
	averal all and	Do	Fortnightly	40 mans	A ST STATE OF THE STATE OF
11	"Tattwa Manjari"	Do	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41	u#i2
	Contract the State of the Contract of the Cont	one tally a Land		years.com	

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Vo.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	lexition.	Name, shifts and against Ballege to Chronisties
	/ Bengali—concluded	A Company of the Comp	h see	Line of House the Control of the Con
12	"Tattwa-budhini Petrika"	Ododtts	Monthly	Rabindra Nath Dagora, Ocahmo ; agas 52 years.
13	"Theatre " (01)"	De a omed	Weekly	
14	"Toshini" (*)	Davida 1. 100 61	Monthly	
3	"Trade Gamette" (19) II	Calcutta	Do. 14	Kamal Ham Mukherji (M)
6,	" Triveni " (P)	Basirhat	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakraverti, Brah- min; age 40 years
7	"Tripure Hitaishi" (%)	Comitte 2 0 3	Weekly	Afazuddia Almad
	" Uchchase" (P)7	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Bash, Hindu, Bayastha :
19	"Udbodhans" (P)	Do	Do	Swami Saradananda 1,50
0	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do	Do	Narayan Krishaa Goswami, Brah- min; age 48 years. 3,000 (
1	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidebad	Do	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ;
2	"Utsav" (P)	Osloutts	. Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, W.A., and
3	"Yamuna" (P)	(Po	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayestha:
4	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	age 50 years.
O.	ect that than	I may be on .		min ; age 44 years.
5 6	"Vasudha." (P) "Vijaya" (P) "balil	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hiadu,
		PARTIE AND THE		Kayastha; age 52 years.
7		of ogainin	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhary, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.
8	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca de decidado.	Do	Abinash Chandra Gapta, Vaidya 1,00 age 37 years.
9	"Yogi Sakha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 50 years.
0	"Yubak" (*)	Santipur	Do	Yogananda Pramanick, Brakeno;
	English Bengali.	I Was a wax)		
l	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.
2	"Bangavasi College Magazine"	Calcutta	Do,	G. C. Bosto of Capping season with the state of be
3	"Dacca College Magazine"	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhu-
1	"Daoca Gazette" (N)	Book Stage	Weekly	bhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin. Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya;
	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.		age 47 years. Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhu-
		9.0	Monthly	bhushan Goswami.
	" Fratern" "Jagannath College Mags.	Do	Monthly	Rev. W. E. S. Helland 20 Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, 90
	zine" (P).			Brahmo.
1	"Rajehahi College Magazine" (P).	Dates of shedt.	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi 30

#.A.- (8) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals,

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	. 28	Name, caste and age of Editor:	Circulation.
	English-Bengali-concld.				Later Lander - silve	
39	"Rangpur; a Dikprs- kash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	•••	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brah- min ; age 36 years.	wital' / 🍇
10	"Sanjaya" (M)	Faridpur	Do. Ass. II	•••	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu Keys- stha; age about 41 years.	object 1 50
11	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues the year.	in	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,2
12	"Tippera Guide" (N)		Weekly	•••	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya age 49 years.	
	Garo.	principle links		••		instit :
13	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	•••	E. G. Phillips	asagist " 6
4	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do	Do.	•••	D. McDonald (4)	u Cohoha
15	"Agraval"	Do.	Do.	•••	Chuni Lal Agarwalia	interbu "
	Hindi.	in a china			Chan Pagina she	The Mail #
46	" Bharat Mitra " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	•	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,0
47	" Bir Bharat " (N)	Do	- Do.		Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,5 Described
48	Calcutta Samachar (N)	Do.	Do.		Radha Kishen Misser; Hindu Brahmin; age about 40 years.	2,0
49	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika"	Ranchi	Monthly	• ••	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	
50	Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	Daily	•••	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu Kshatriya; age 28 years.	Ludwise?
51	" Daragar Daptar " (P)	Do.	Monthly	•••	Ram Lai Burman, Hindu, Keha triya ; age 28 years.	· Prail V **
52	" Hindi Vengavasi" (N)	Do.	.Weekly	•••	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Ksha triya; age 38 years.	towaly :5,
53	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar"	Do.	Monthly	•••	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; ag about 40 years.	Nawaiv"
54	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do. all salls.	Do.	17	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu Brahmin; age 51 years.	oled by 2 ml
55	" Ratnakar:" (P)	Do. brong V.L.	. Do	•••	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Ksha triya; age 38 years.	davin's 1,0
56	" Sevak "(P)		Do.	•••	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin ; age 3 years.	ا کیا
to	Parvatiya.	denset forest	***		. The Control of the annual (40)	ebsweis Duswiss
57	Gurkha Khabar Kogat " (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	•••	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian age 61 years.	Liveras St
0.0	Persian.	Linea II a Att			Morado Contracto might	
58	"Habiul Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	•••	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan age 62 years.	; 1,0 5 200 C
59	Poly-lingual. "Printers' Provider "(P)	Calcutta	Monthly		S. T. Jones	i Macona Harri
60		Howrah			Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 3	
	Sanekrit.	en Nersen Liese Design		W	years.	donnayel."
61	"Vidyodaya"(P)	Calcutta	Monthly,		Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A. Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	15 CONT.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali-Sanskrit.			The second secon	a braid on the amin's A
262	" Aryya Prablia" (P) '	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	, 500
63	" Hindu Patrika " (P)	Jessore	Do	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	94 (
64	" Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	Infilially 1 400
A	Urde.		l avi.	The same of the sa	amacki n
265	"AI-HIIdi " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muham- madan ; age 32 years.	2,000
866	"AI-Hilai"(N)"	Do	Daily	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muham- madan ; age 32 years.	500
267	"Resalut " (N)	Do	Do	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammad- an ; age about 30 years.	30
168	" Resalut " (P)	Do	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muham- madan; age about 30 years.	40
269	"Tandrsut" (P)	Do	Do	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	50
170	" Negare Basm " (P)	Do	Do. 9 3	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A.; age 26 years, and another.	
	Griya.				
371	"Prachar" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Radha Charan Das	. 50
272	"Utkal Varts"		Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	20

#.3--(N) stands for nowspapers and (P) stands for periodicals-

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Additions to, and Alterations in, the List of Indian Newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulations
1	"Safir" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	omeant (***** (a) will	water the
2	"Rifaquat" (N)	⁴ Do.	Do		
(9)	"Hablul Metin" (Bengali (W)		Do. ···	edical circle eng	******
4	"Marwari" (N) "Bangali" (N)	Do.	Weekly	and the second	Mareta w 202
14.2	and the Karth	1 10 1 0 1 4 1 (e) (e)	stands for bewidehets.	interior of the second	MH-IAP 372
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664	nels Boss, Mads.	words Kerbild Che		780 (* 144.) *** (* 174.) ** **********************************	tourbon 7 to king.
		e A brownight			a magnitic site.
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000		(1 agrad) other).	Language	. AphicleO(9)	" radiated " 15
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I .- FOREIGN POLITICS.

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Turkey, writes the Pallivarta [Bongong] of the 26th January, is trying to stir up all Musalmans by declaring a jehad and "The condition of Turkey." has, for this purpose, removed the yellow flag of Muhammad from Medina to Damascus. All Musalmans, however, know that the present war of Turkey is not at all a jehad and that Turkey is now merely a tool in the hands of Germany. News has come that 80,000 Turkish Armenians have, unable to remain at home on account of Turkish oppressions, sought refuge in Russian territory. In Azarbaijan the Turks have shot the Governors of Shakabala and Marakha and burned alive an Armenian and two Russians. Persian Musalmans have become irritated against the Turks on account of the oppressions they are committing. The Turkish Ambassador at Teheran has told the Persian Government that Turkish troops will evacuate Persian territory when the Russians evacuate Azarbaijan, and the future Shah of Persia will come to the Province to rule it. The future Shah of Persia is soon expected to start from Teheran for Azarbaijan. An Englishman, who recently returned from Jerusalem, has told a representative of Reuter that in December last he saw 54 German military officers passing through Jerusalem towards Egypt. He, moreover, says that at first the Turkish people were well-disposed towards Germany; but as time is passing they are changing their minds on account of the superciliousness and higher pay of German officers. Nine Turks were tried by court martial for having opposed a proposal made by German officers.

2. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 29th January says that the joining of Khurds with the Turkish invaders bodes evil for Persia. The Khurds belong to a Mongolian race and are as intrepid as the frontier Pathans. There was not much love lost between the Khurds and the Persians, who are Aryans, and the Sultan is said to have won them over to his side by declaring a jehad. It will be extremely difficult for the Persian Government, which is unable to maintain order even in times of peace, to check the Turks and Khurds. The Russian and British forces in Persia are also most probably inadequate for the purpose.

The Persian edition of the Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 25th January says that what we apprehended some months Persian nentrality. before when the arena of war was thousands of miles away from us has come to pass. We still say that this war will extend and not a nation or country in Asia, America, Africa, and Europe will remain free from it. Unless a nation is able to protect her own interests its rights will be always overlooked. The nations of Europe have not forgotten the words uttered by Napolean, that right words are those which issue from the mouth of a cannon, and in this lies the true principle of government. The nation or Power which is not powerful will ever be considered barbarian, in spite of all the learning which it may possess or the peaceful contentions it may entertain. During the period of revolution, Persia has lost her government and her many spirit. During these eight years it has suffered various losses. After passing through this period we have got the same sort of government as is prevalent in other countries. Even now it is seen that when we ask our neighbouring Power to remove her forces from within our border, she says, we have entered your territory to keep peace and it is necessary for us to remain there." Why does she say so? What a contrast is this to our treatment of foreigners during all these years—the period of revolution the like of which is not to be seen in the world. Because we have got no strength and because we are not powerful we have no rights. Through the sin of our weakness a part of our sacred country, i.e., Azarbaijan, has become the centre of conflagration between the contending parties. Four months before this the Persian Government asked the Russian and Turkish Governments to remove their forces from the Persian frontier and thus to respect the neutrality of Persia. The Turkish Government made the removal of her armies conditional on the withdrawal of the Russian forces. Thereupon the Persian Government protested to the Powers without result and ultimately sent a note to all the

PABLITARYA.

HIPAVADI, Jan. 29th. 1915

Tenetan dempes of The Harloh Matik, Jan. 26th, 1915. Powers defending her rights, to the effect that she will hold that Power responsible for all losses who will not respect her neutrality. All this proved fruitless and has ended in a fight in Azarbaijan. The thing about which all lovers of the country have become most concerned is this, that both Russia and Turkey have ranged the Persians against each other in this war. It then goes on to refer to the greatness and importance of Persia in the past, and urges Persia to create an army just as Lord Kitchener has done.

It then goes on to remark that the telegrams from London tell us that the better spirits of Turkey were against war, but Germany got the better of them and dragged Turkey into the struggle. It cannot be said with certainty that

Germany will not make similar attempts to embroil Persia also.

It also says that England and France are quite favourable to the neutrality of Persia.

PERSIAN EDITION OF THE HABLUL MATIN, Feb. 1st. 1915. 4. The Azarbaijan correspondent of the Persian edition of the Hablul War in Azarbaijan.

Matin [Calcutta] of the 1st February says:

I have already mentioned in my last letter that there have been skirmishes between the Turkish and Russian armies in certain parts of Azarbaijan. The protest of the Persian Government holding the Powers responsible for losses did not avail at all and none of the parties were found agreeable to respect the integrity of Persia. There is a rumour that some of the Persians have joined with the Turkish Khurds and that Shujauddowla is trying to persuade some of the Azarbaijan people to join the Russians to oppose the Turks. It is also rumoured that the Russians have given Shujauddowla 70,000 pieces of muskets and asked him to collect as many men as possible to oppose the Turks. He has already succeeded in collecting a few thousands to join him against the Turks.

It goes on to say that since the advance of the Turks in parts of Azarbaijan, there has been a marked change in the attitude of the representatives of the Powers, especially that of the Consul-General of Russia, towards the people. They are trying to win the love of the people. It is rumoured that the British Consul is responsible for the change in the Russian attitude. Formerly the British representative did not take any prominent part, but now-adays he is much more in evidence in many affairs than even the Russian

Consul.

PERSIAN EDITION OF THE HABLUL MATIN, Peb. 1st, 1916.

5. The Persian edition of the Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 1st February says:

Difficulties of Persia. ruary says :-

Never before have the difficulties of Persia been greater than at the present time, because on the one hand the contending parties have not paid any attention towards the maintenance of the neutrality of Persia, while on the other, the inhabitants living on the frontiers and other prominent citizens have joined with Turkey, which has given an occasion to the English, French and Russian Ambassadors to complain. The Ambassadors of Turkey, Germany and Austria have pressed upon the Persian Government the necessity of dismissing Belgian, English and French employés in the Telegraph and other departments, although the Persian Government has replied that their services date from before the declaration of the war.

6. The Persian edition of the Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 25th Janu-

PERSIAN EDITION OF THE HABLUL MATIN. Jan 25th, 1915

pondent, in the course of which he says that from the very commencement of the war we have to depend upon Reuter's agency for all news and reports, which were considered rather partial in tone. Though certain German and Austrian papers were received here, yet they were unable to remove the effects produced by the daily news service of Reuter's, which were quite favourable to one of the parties in the war. This state did not continue long, and in a very short time news from Vienna and Constantinople began to be published and found currency throughout Persia and in this way counteracted all effect produced by Reuter's telegrams. Now it must be considered how the two contending parties give currency to the news unfavourable to either

ary publishes a letter from its Teheran corres-

party. The reports received from London and Petragrad are so contradictory to those obtained from Vienna and Constantinople that they do not leave any room for verifying them. This has created great amusement. People have divided themselves into camps, one for one party, the other for another

party. When the centre of war was at a distance from Persia it did not matter what attitude people took; but since the Azarbaijan affair, people have become more awake to their own losses and gains. It is hoped that this sort of sentiment will prove advantageous to Persia.

The Persian edition of the Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 1st February complains that M. Mornard has utterly put the Financial Department and Treasury of Per-M. Mornard, the late Treasurer sia into disorder, so much so that there does not General of Persia, and the finances appear any means to set these right at an early of Persia.

date. Though M. Monard has been disgraced, yet the whole business of the department throughout the country is in the hands of Mornard's creatures. No reform is possible so long as they are in their places. From the day that the Swedish officers have trained able Persians and given them appointments, the public have turned upon the Financial Department and asked why no appointments were given to Persians in that department during the last 20 years.

PERSIAN EDITION OF THE HASLUL MATIN, Feb. 1st, 1915.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—Police.

8. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 28th January complains that the officers of a certain zemindar near Simla village "Oppression on raiyats in Simlaare seriously oppressing his raiyats. Recently one Gopalpur." of these raivats was summoned and mercilessly thrashed. His widowed sister came up and sought to intervene, but the tahsil-

dar caught her by the throat and drove her away.

9. It is reported, writes the Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 29th January; that false news about the war are being The Moplas of the Malabar coast. circulated among the Moplas of the Malabar coast, with the result that they have grown restless and disorderly. If this is true, an enquiry is required into the matter.

The Dainik Basumati [Calcutta] of the 27th January says that on the night of the 22nd idem three dacoities with Three cases of dacoity in the house-breaking and oppression were committed in 24-Parganas. the 24-Parganas district, namely, one in Bidhu Mandal's house in village Bamangachi, another in Akshay Mandal's house in

village Chatras, and another in Sanatan Rohidas's house in village Ramnagar near Baraset. Is there no remedy for this state of things?

11. The Darsak [Calcutta] of the 29th January, in referring to the watch recently given to Babu Sarat Chandra Seal "Reward for driving away at Chakdighi by the Deputy Superintendent of dacoits." Police of Hooghly to reward his bravery in driving away some dacoits from his home, suggests that a more fitting reward would have been to present him with some firearm or to permit him to use firearms of his own.

The Bangali [Calcutta] of the 25th January writes that certain inhabitants of the subdivision of Gopalganj, in " Pellets versus guns." the district of Faridpur, have organised themselves

for purposes of defence against dacoits; and the local District Superintendent of Police has authorised the members of this body to carry gultis (a kind of bow for throwing balls and stones) and bows and arrows. Now, a gulti is not enough even to drive away a monkey; the dacoits carrying revolvers, guns and pistols will thus be pitted against these men carrying gultis and bows and arrows, brickbats, sticks and walking sticks. We do not know whether these men have been authorised also to use pocket-knives, razors and nail-parer. But was it necessary at all to authorise the use of gultis which people have always been using to scare away monkeys? Amidst all this great talk of Indian loyalty, we see these examples of useless restrictions being added to the hard bonds already imposed, and in consequence, the people withdrawing into their shells like tortoises.

BANJIVANI, Jan. 28th, 1915,

DAINIK BASUMATI Jan. 29th, 1916,

DAINIE BASUMATI. Jan. 27th, 1916.

> DARSHAK. Jan. 29th. 1916

BANGALI, Jan. 25th, 1916 NAYAR, Jan. 98th, 1918.

APRE DELIGIES

13. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 26th January writes :-

The inhabitants of the subdivision of Gopalganj, in the district of Faridpur, have organised
a defence association in order to protect their lives
and property from the hands of robbers. The local District Superintendent
of police has authorised these defenders to possess arms. But by arms he
means not guns or spears or swords; only gultis and bows and arrows are
included in the term. We have not yet been told whether the Superintendent
has authorised the members of the association to carry the nails on their
fingers and the two grinders in their mouths. Anyway we have got some
rights granted. The time may yet come when these volunteers and members
of defence associations will be able, without any authorisation, to walk about
joyfully and without hindrance in the street like Highlanders, with their
nails as big as kulas (winnowing-fans) and their teeth comparable to radish.

PALLIVARTA, Jan. 26th, 1915. "The condition of villages"— January says that in order to check decoity in the country it is necessary to give arms to villagers.

15. Dacoity, the scourge of the East, writes the Dainik Basumati

DAINIE BASUMATI, Feb. 1st, 1915.

[Calcutta] of the 1st February, has again reared Dacoity in Bengal and the its head in Bengal on account of the destruction of means of preventing it. home industries and the concentration of large numbers of coolies in mills and factories. Again, many people belonging to turbulent hill tribes, such as the Peshwaris and Kabulis, come to Bengal for trade and possibly form gangs of dacoits. Poverty also is probably driving many people of this country to have recourse to dacoity as a means of livelihood. News of the occurrence of dacoity is coming from all parts of the country. Many dacoits are now-a-days armed with firearms. Government ought to enquire how they secure these arms. In some villages young men have formed defence parties, and happily in many places district authorities are encouraging them. And yet at this time Government is making stringent rules about the issue of licenses for firearms. The New Statesman of England has blamed Lord Hardinge for this. It says that considering the help which Bengalis are rendering in the war, the restrictions of the Arms Act should be relaxed instead of being made more stringent. Babu Bhupendranath Basu also made this proposal in the last meeting of the Indian National Congress. The loyalty of the Bengalis to the British rule has been tested more than once. It was Bengalis who placed the English on the Masnad of Bengal. Bengalis rendered great help to the English during the Sepoy Mutiny; and to-day they are going to the seat of the war to nurse the wounded. Should they still be distrusted and deprived of the means of defending their life and property against dacoits?

Danak, 348. 1916, 1916.

which is an inch.

16. The Darsak [Calcutta] of the 29th January suggests once again the propriety of arming selected villagers in Bengal to enable them to resist armed dacoits. The police cannot be ubiquitous and cannot always be at hand to capture dacoits. The villagers themselves must do that work. Let Government select its own trustworthy villagers and give them arms. Also well-to-do villagers should be taught to keep a stock of nitric and sulphuric acids and to use them against dacoits, when necessary, with deadly effect.

WAYAR, Jan. 27th, 1015. We are continuously publishing news of the Datoity in Bengal and the police. occurrence of datoity in all parts of the country. But there is as yet no sign of its having produced any effect in any direction. We seldom hear in any place that a datoit has been caught. The police are constantly on the alert as to what a man may write anywhere. But do not all these cries and writings about the occurrence of datoity throughout the country enter into their ears?

DAINIE BASUMATE, Feb. 1st, 1915. 18. The Dainik Basumati [Calcutta] of the 1st February writes:—

The Leader, of Allahabad, asks if dacoity has really increased in Bengal. The answer is that although dacoity may be still less prevalent in Bengal than in some other Provinces, it has surely increased in it from what it was heretofore. Peshwaris and Pathans are now committing dacoity in Bengal. The police is

working under the impression that descrity is being committed in Rengal by people with political purposes. Real budmashes are taking advantage of this view of the police and committing descrity, disguised as Rebus. Many scious of respectable families also are joining gangs of descrite under the pinch of poverty.

The evil effect of keeping the people disarmed Recrudescence of deccity is the is fully in evidence in Bengal and the Punjab. In Punjab and Bongal.

both the provinces big traders and bankers are being looted. The decoits beat the inmates and take away money and jewellery. There was a time when the police could protect the people, but now they are afraid of the decoits. It hopes that Government will soon repeal the provisions of the Arms Act, which will save the loyal subjects from many dangers which beset them.

20. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 1st February observes as follows in an article headed as noted in the margin:—

In a report lately published by the Government it is stated that the majority of the accused in daccity cases are scions of respectable families and, as a rule, students. Those who know the temper of Bengal well, are, it is said, surprised at this statement, unable as they are to make out the reason of such misconduct. But there is nothing to be surprised at in this. We have been saying all along that boys of respectable families turn dacoits through abject poverty. By giving them high education you have awakened high aspirations in their souls and created in them luxurious tastes. But you have not at the same time provided means of gratifying those aspirations and indulging those tastes. On leaving schools and colleges they are cast adrift upon the world like so many (helplass) big boys. The result is that even those who earn a name as excellent students succumb in the struggle of the world in no time. Your Shakespeare, Mill and Darwin teach them high-sounding words, but put no food into their stemachs. But country and the property they must live and so turn dacoits.

It is an old adage but little attended to in these times that knowledge contained in books is of no more service, when it is time to act, than money which is placed in the hands of others. How can one live if one does not know what is to be expected from what. And of what use is education if it does not enable one to live? There are plenty of pleaders, doctors and clerks in the country. It is not expedient to crowd their ranks any more. In this era of survival of the fittest, arrangements should first of all be made to make Bengali youths fit, men of action and men in the true sense of the term. Otherwise Bengalis will be able to save neither life nor honour. For in the atmosphere of this twentieth century no nation can live with a population

composed solely of pleaders, doctors and clerks. It is not we alone who have come to realise this. The authorities, too, have come to realise it. They say that with a greater expansion of trade and industries in Bengal the number of offenders may decrease in the province. What the Englishman says on this subject is true. It says:—"They (Bengali youths) turn seditionists because their future is dark." Driven to despair by the dense darkness before them these men let go their hold of the helm and start on a voyage with no definite destination. Their feeling at the time is much as what an old poet describes in the following words: - " I am sure to sink. Let me then see how far the bottom may be." But how can trade and industries be developed? The Government has told us to acquire knowledge and we are acquiring it. We can now become traders and merchants only if the Government start us in a career of trade and commerce and afford us help. "We learn what you teach us and speak as you make us speak." You are our rulers and we have none but you to look to for help. No subject nation can ever make as much progress in trade and industries as could be wished for without the help of the Government. We shall be glad if the authorities come to realise this. Else it would be a very difficult task to bell the cat.

21. The Bangali [Calcutta] of the 27th January, referring to the sub-Kabuli oppression. ject of oppression by Kabulis, writes that these men stalk over the whole land, sucking the blood of the people like vampires. They collect their debts by force, not sparing even

DAIME BEARAY MITRA, Jan. 31st. 1916.

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BANGALI, Jan. 27th, 1915.

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The people of the country ought to try and start banks where loan on easy terms may be obtained, so that the services of the Kabuli usurer may not be needed at all.

MATAK, Jan. 28th, 1916.

22. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 28th January refers to the paragraph from the Bangali noticed above, relating to the Kabuli oppression. oppressions of the Kabuli usurers in Bengal, and suggests that these men should be bodily deported from Bengal.

BAMAY.

Jan. 39th, 1915

23. Referring to the issue of a warrant by the Kyd Street Police Court. Calcutta, against a Kabuli, who is alleged to have "Terrible Kabuli oppression." abused and threatened a woman debtor, the Samay [Calcutta] of the 29th January remarks:—We are tired of writing against the Kabulis. When will this trouble end?

DAINIE CHANDRIES. Jan. 31st, 1916.

The Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 31st January, has the fol-

lowing :-A complaint against a European lady of Dinapur.

Most people have heard how black men are gathered to their forefathers in the full vigour of life by the kicks of the booted feet of white men, administered with or without a cause. Accounts of intense sufferings of natives caused by kicks, cuffs, and so forth administered by white men often appear in newspapers. Civilised white men are heroes in these dramas of native life. Recently the Behari newspaper of Bankipur gave an account of a similar case concerning a white woman. The complaint is—

"A carter, while carrying the mails by the Cantonment Road at Dinapur, saw a carriage carrying the wife of a railway officer coming towards him along the centre of the road. The mail-driver blew his whistle, but to no effect. The coachman did not budge from the centre of the road and the result was that the carter had to deflect the mail cart to the kutcha side of the road. He then asked the coachman why he did not move his carriage aside, whereupon the lady alighted at the post office and whipped him. The whip broke and the carter tried to fly from her. Another account says that as the carter ran the lady also ran after him, and in trying to whip him broke the whip.'

This news has not at all astonished us. Theer is a class of white people in this country who do not look on Indians, and specially low-class Indians, as men. This characteristic, again, is more marked among white women than among white men. The cat-eyed ladies of the West turn up their noses in contempt when they look at a low-class native with his oilless hair, dirty cloth and uncovered body. Such is the virtue of the climate of this country, that even the westerners, who are known as low-class people in their own country, look down upon the black-skinned Indians of their equal rank and perhaps superior moral attainments, as if they were cats and dogs. We believe that after coming out to India these white people forget what poverty, misery and suffering they had in their own country, and turn into little nabobs here. Our rulers should always be on the alert to check their waywardness and oppressiveness. As regards the incident under consideration, it will be extremely disgraceful on the part of the Government if the complaint against the wife of a white railway clerk is not impartially enquired into and steps are not taken for adequate redress. The authorities ought to remember that such complaints, if left unredressed, create dissatisfaction in the country.

BANGAVASI

BANGAYASI, Jan. 30th, 1916.

25. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 30th January makes the same remark on the above case

The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes that the other day a European officer at Jorhat gave chase for 40 "Giving chase," (Strange behaviour of a European officer at or 50 yards on the public highway to a man who Jorhat. had incurred his wrath and who was fleeing. Well, it is only a mad bull who, with tail uplifted, gives chase, but this is not a bull. Who then is he? Will not the Chief Commissioner of Assam

BAHGAYAM Jan. 30th, 1014 inquire? The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 30th January refers to an article **27**. in the Loyal Gazette on the conduct of a Superintendent of Police of Delhi towards certain local Sikhs, including a titled gentleman belonging to an ancient and well-known family. These men had approached the officer for a license to take sankirttan

processions through Delhi city. For an hour and a half they remained standing in his presence while he sat in his chair, puffing out smoke from a cigar and talking with them in a manner which suggested that it was a disagreeable duty which must be gone through at all costs. It is conduct like this on the part of one or two short-sighted and rash public officers which brings the whole These foolish officers should be punished administration into disrepute. promptly.

28. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 30th January refers to an incident noticed by the Chinsura Vartavaha, in which a

head constable is alleged to have made insulting A policeman and a Magistrate. remarks in the open court on Dr. Chandi Charan

Banerji, Honorary Magistrate of Chinsura, who had deemed it his duty to make an uncomplimentary remark against the police in the course of trying a case. The constable has since been reported against to the Magistrate. This kind of arrogance in the subordinate police is absolutely intolerable and should be put down with a high hand. The constable should have been prosecuted then and there for contempt of court instead of being merely reported against.

The Calcutta Samachar [Calcutta] of the 31st January refers to 29. the several cases which have occurred in Bihar, "The dead have come back to Bengal and the Punjab, in which murder cases

have been instituted by the police against apparently innocent persons, who have narrowly escaped being hanged. In certain cases, as at Patna, the man who was supposed to have been murdered turned up. It also mentions the famous train-wrecking case in Bengal in which certain innocent coolies were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. It refers also to a case which has appeared in the Bulletin newspaper of Lahore. It asks Lord Hardinge to introduce such reforms as will prevent innocent persons from being punished for no guilt committed by them.

30. The Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 1st February, referring DAINIE CHANDRIKA,

to the case of Krishna Mahata, writes: Krishna Mahata. Mr. Macpherson recently stated in the Bihar Legislative Council that there was no adequate evidence that Krishna Mahata had been falsely accused. Yet the fact remains that he was released because it was found on inquiry that he was absent in another village when the murder was committeed. This is really funny. Let special steps be taken to procure adequate evidence on this point. The public will eagerly await the result of the official inquiry now pending into the conduct of the police officers concerned.

31. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 28th January deprecates the steps taken by Government in granting extra allow-"It was not good to have raised ances to the officers of the superior police to comthe salaries." pensate them for losses sustained by the want of leave vacancies and the like during the war.

BABRAYASI, Jan. 30th, 1915.

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BANJIYAWI Jan. 28th. 1916.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

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The Sanjay [Faridpur] of the 22nd January complains that the Sadar Subdivisional Officer at Faridpur holds his "Holding of a court at night"court till so late an hour as 9 or 10 P.M. This The Sadar Subdivisional Officer at causes intense hardship to pleaders and parties Faridpur. and the subordinate staff of the court. The staff is losing its health. Parties coming from distant places cannot return home. The Government of Bengal is prayed to issue orders so that the Subdivisional Officer may hold his court in regular hours from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

33. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 30th January notices a complaint from the Secretary of the Mukhtear Bar A Magistrate and Mukhtears. of Gaibandha in Rangpur, to the effect that on the 19th January last, the local Deputy Magistrate abused a number of . This sope was veget, a series we say

SAMJAY. Jan. 22nd 1916.

BANGAYASI,

entlemen. He also insulted a Mukhtear named Ishan Chandra De Th Mukhtears have since boycotted his court and appealed for redress to the proper authority. The desired and the state of the second and are the second and are the second and
JASOHAR, Jan. 23rd, 1916

ALES CHOOLSON

34. The Jasobar [Jessore] of the 23rd January writes that Government is taking steps to increase the salaries of process serving peons. This is a most desirable reform

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make an analogue with the making opening edge.

(d)—Education.

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BANGALI. Feb. 1st 1915 THE PARTY OF THE P The Bangali [Calcutta] of the 1st February, referring to the marginally-noted report, writes :-

Report of the Committee on the It is not that Indian students in England are educational facilities of Indian denied adequate facilities for hospital study, but students in England. few colleges at Oxford are prepared to admit

Indians. Difficulties confront their admission into the Engineering Department of the Glasgow University and certain other technical institutions as well. They cannot secure admission into workshops and factories eithen. Well, it may be that the heads of these institutions cannot be compelled to admit Indians. If so, let institutions of equal merit for the training of Indians be provided in this country.

DAINTE CHAMPRIES. Feb. 1st. 1915.

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The Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 1st February, writes as follows :-

Dr. Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta Dr. Devaprasad has been Vice-Chancellor University. for a year now, but we fail to detect that he has any policy. He is allowing arrears of work to accumulate, leaving lots of files in office undisposed of. In addition, he lacks any fixed policy. Many of his orders betray want of a settled purpose. What, for instance, can be the explanation of the attitude which has been adopted towards the authorities of the Tejnarain Jubilee College, Bhagalpur! Why was so much strictness displayed in the case of Bankim Chandra Mitra of the Bihar National College of Patna? We do not blame Dr. Sarbadhikari personally, but the way he is behaving is not calculated to please either the gods or the demons. He is gradually getting things into a mess and will only incur increasing popular odium therefor. Many papers are already referring to his laches and ere long an attack may be made upon him. If he gets into disfavour with the public, Government also will no longer support him and he will meet with rebuffs. We have warned him and if he refuses to profit by it, we shall be compelled in the public interest to take up an attitude of opposition towards him. We are bound to listen to the demands, just or otherwise, of the students. If he is not, he will meet with abuse.

DAINIE CHANDRIKA Peb. let, 1915.

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The Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 1st February writes:— You may be angry or you may blame us, but The Calcutta University. the fact is that we Indians do not give our sons an English education to give them a genuine culture or to improve their character. Your existing system of education cannot possibly develop real manhood, cannot teach boys honesty and self-restraint. Ninety-nine per cent. of our students are poor more or less. From the life they lead at the Hardinge Hostel or at the Hindu Hostel and from the way in which they are encouraged to play football and cricket, they imbibe ideas which make it impossible for the n to qualify themselves for earning money. Their wants become many and so when they pass out of the University they are not content with an income of less than five or six hundred rupees. They cannot realise that the income from service or profession, on which their father brings them up, however large, is still limited, in the sense that it will cease to exist after a term of years say. 30 years at most. So it cannot possibly enable a man to lead a very luxurious life. This policy of keeping these students in palatial hostels, and bringing them up as sons of rich Englishmen are brought up, results in merely making worthless fops of them. They are not told that they belong to a conquered people, with certain avenues of employment closed to them and with a limited capacity of earning. They are not told that suffering and want must necessarily be their lot in life, that they must practise economy and self-restraint if even amidst poverty they are to live happily. They do not know that luxury is incompatible with a state of subjection. We never tell them these things. We simply want them to be earning members of the community as soon as they can, so that they may maintain the style

of life and comfort which they have acquired.

Since such is the spirit animating the students, it behoves the educational authorities to try by all means to make it easy for them to pass out. It may be said that Government does not want so many students to pass in Bengal, for that would mean an increase in the number of passed beggars. If that really be so, let Government say so distinctly. Why then does Government spend money so freely on the Education Department? You may keep your M. A. and B. A. classes open, but simultaneously you should provide School. Final Examinations and other devices which may make it easy for our students to pass out of school into service at a comparatively early age. The facilities for your so-called high education will be availed of by our Bengali students so long as they are provided. And if those students fail to earn money up to their aspirations, they are certain to be driven by hunger to become dacoits and anarchists. Government is imparting a godless education to our students, is making them lead luxurious lives in big hostels, is popularising the knowledge of science among them and if, after all this, they fail to obtain incomes up to their expectations, they are bound to go wrong and to bite the hand that feeds them.

So Government should now frankly stop this trading in education. Otherwise it should boldly adopt the course which Sir Ashutosh adopted of making it as easy as possible for out students to pass examinations. Sir Ashutosh perhaps imagined that the value attaching to the University degrees would

38. The Dainik Chandrika | Calcutta | of the 27th January writes that

decline when there were too many degree-holders in the land.

though the Calcutta University may have pro-"The studies of our students." gressed in its exterior aspects, yet it has to show a noticeable improvement in the intellectual calibre of the students it turns out. Education is now far more expensive than it was in the past. One could, however, condone it, if one could be sure that the students were being treated fairly and considerately and that their studies were progressing regularly. Now Sir Ashutosh, though he had some minor faults, was always very mindful of the convenience and interests of the student community. He kept things under his strict control in his and time one had not to wait days for getting a letter; office work ran very smoothly. Dr. Devaprasad, unfortunately, is not proving equal to his work. He has accepted the Vice-Chancellorship as an office of distinction and he can give to it only a part of his busy day. His Registrar, Dr. Brühl, is a retired old German. Letters received in June are answered in the next January and even then the answer is not usually found to be a satisfactory one. The small-pox epidemic is now raging in Calcutta and many students have applied for permission to present themselves for examinations at centres other than Calcutta. Some of them have been told that orders will be passed on their applications in February, though by the rules they are expected to pay in their examination fees before that. How then are they to fill in their application forms, regarding the place where they will present themselves for examination? Inquiries at the office fail to elicit any satisfactory reply and the Vice-Chancellor is not approachable. Work in the office is getting into arrears, more or less. In the course of a year, things have got into a serious mess. The fact is that Dr. Devaprasad has failed in his new post, as anybody was bound to fail who had never managed an office. It is time that a whole-time salaried Vice-Chancellor was appointed. Sir Ashutosh was a man of exceptional abilities and Lord Hardinge made a mistake in choosing an easy-going man like Dr. Sarvadhikari as his successor. Dr. Devaprasad is not Sir Ashutosh. His profession makes large calls on his time and the leisure that is left is not sufficient for the discharge of the heavy duties of the Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Devaprasad's work is proving unsatisfactory, and it is time that in justice to the students, his

DAINIE CHANDRIEA, Jag. 27th, 1915.

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failure was made public. Many students will lose a year and much injustice will be done. There is serious discontent and it may be necessary to make many revelations later on. Incompetence cannot be tolerated any longer. Either a competent new Registrar should be appointed or Sir Ashutosh must be reappointed Vice-Chancellor, unless some other able man be available for the work.

BANGALI, Jan. 29th, 1918 39. The Bangali [Calcutta] of the 29th January says :-

"Education in the mofassil." had cheaply and easily by common people. Unfortunately, however, in this country the arrangements made for public education by the Education Department are calculated to make the path of education narrow and thorny for the children of poor people. The department is bringing about this state of things by trying to copy the educational arrangements regarding building and so forth prevalent in Western countries. These arrangements may be very good in themselves, but are quite out of place in a country like India, where the people are extremely poor and have never been accustomed to such luxuries as living in pucca buildings and so forth. What is necessary in this country is that arrangements should be made to give educa-

tion to poor people in a modest and simple style.

The cost of education has become too much for mufassil people. The Barisal Hitaishi of the 25th January, complains that "every student has to keep a large number of exercise-books, both rough and fair. In villages, these books are made by teachers and sold by them to their pupils. The old practice of writing on slates in infant classes has been abolished." We are unable to make out what harm can be done by allowing little boys to practise handwriting on whatever they like, and are also unable to make out the necessity of compelling every village school to have a nice building of its own. The Barisal Hitaishi rightly says that formerly villagers used to first establish a school in a very humble way in somebody's baitakkhana (sitting-room in the outer part of a Hindu house) or chandimandap (thatched shed in a Hindu house devoted to the worship of gods), and then gradually develop it into a high school or college with all the necessary paraphernalia. This at least is the history of institutions like the Barisal Zilla School, the Brajamohan Institution, the Rajchandra School, the Gaila School, the Kirtipasha School and Solok-Batajor School. Now, however, a school requires thousands of rupees even for a very humble beginning. This is quite unsuitable for the condition of this poor country. The Metropolitan Institution, which is now one of the first-class colleges in Calcutta, was first started by the late Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar in a humble old binding, with thatched huts attached to it, where science and law classes used to be held.

The Barisal Hitaishi again complains that Inspectors of Schools attach more importance to the playing of football than to actual education. As for results of examinations, importance is attached to them from the 8th class. The 8th class has accommodation for only a small number of boys, so that this number only is promoted to it from the lower class. The other students of the lower class have, therefore, to try their luck in some other school which also is difficult to find. In many schools a preliminary examination is held before the test examination. What are the boys who fail to pass this preliminary examination to do? The Inspectors generally busy themselves with details without caring for the broad principles of education. Is there no

remedy for this?

high schools in every thana.

TURAJ, Jan. 25th, 1915.

try can be improved by making education in them free, engaging better teachers with better pay and taking from parents of students a promise to the effect that except for special reasons their boys would not give up their studies before they have finished the lower primary curriculum. Again, the cost of high education has increased to such a degree that it is simply impossible for most middle-class villagers to give it to their boys. High schools are situated in towns, so that village boys have to leave their homes and live in messes or boarding houses in distant towns if they want to get high education. This is more costly than most middle-class villagers can afford. Government is, therefore, requested to establish one or two

40. A correspondent of the Suraj [Pabna] of the 25th January says

41. The Burdwan Sanjivani [Burdwan] of the 21st January takes BURDWAN SARNYANI, exception to a circular issued by the Director of An educational circular in the Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, to the effect province of Bihar and Orissa. that no student will be able to join any meeting or association without previously taking permission from the Principal of his college, and that he can be a member of only such associations as have a Professor of the College as their member.

The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 30th January questions the wisdom of the new educational circular in Bihar and A new circular. Orissa prohibiting college students from joining any political meeting without permission from the College Principal. If such a circular is to exist at all, let a mixed body of officials and non-officials decide as to what political association may legitimately be joined by the students. That task should not be left to the Principals alone.

BAYGAYASI Jan. 30th, 1915

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The Charu Mikir [Mymensingh] of the 26th January says that a. great danger faces the cause of education in Assam Obstacle to education in Assam. as in all other parts of India. Only a limited number of students is being admitted into every class. There are only a few schools in Assam and no private school. Hence many students are not being able to secure admission. Education is already very backward in Assam. This rule will throw it back still more.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

The Dainik Chandrika | Calcutta | of the 29th January writes :- DAINIE CHANDRING It was an evil moment in which the system of The coming "municipal elecvoting was introduced into Bengal, for it brought tion" in Calcutts. with it a train of vices—falsehood, hypocrisy, forgery, chicanery and so forth. The Indian Daily News suggests the introduction of voting by ballot. But voting by ballot, however suitable it may be for the educated few, will not be much suited to the illiterate masses at present.

And Taken a T

In our opinion self-government was introduced in our country by Lord Ripon with the object of ruining it. A thousand years of English education and aping of English civilisation would not have done such harm to India, as Lord Ripon has done to it by means of his scheme of self-government. Hence of all the Viceroys of India none else was such an enemy of the country as Lord Ripon was. Now as before the English do whatever they like. The only change which the voting affair has brought is that now there is no distinction between respectable and disrespectable or educated and uneducated men. There is no want of really honest and educated respectable men in Calcutta. But they never stand for a municipal commissionership. They know that nothing debases a man more than going about begging for votes.

We request the Government to introduce voting by ballot and at the same time make a rule to the effect that none will be allowed to become a municipal commissioner more than three times. At present a commissionership seems like a service which can be enjoyed for ever and even from generation to generation. We would, however, have had some consolation if good-looking scions of aristocratic families had adorned the Calcutta Municipal Board. But instead of that a number of most ugly-looking and yet worthless impecunious people disgrace it. It is perhaps for this reason that Lord Hardinge has left Calcutta in disgust. When practically the commissioners have no real power, why not have on the Board beautiful-looking aristocrats like its deceased members, Raja Rajendralala, Maharaja Yatindranath and Maharaja Narendra Krishna. They will have at least good looks and wealth on their side, and will not make their place on the Board a source of income. This is our advice. We do not know whether any one will follow it. If the public does not, Government should amend the municipal law on this line. Calcutta is the premier city of India. Members of its Municipal Board should, therefore, be premier men, otherwise evil will befall it.

BANGAVAUS,

Cattle-sheds in Calcutta

Cattle-sheds in their present scandal
cous condition, out of deference to the interests of the selfish and cruel goalas.

It showed a similar subserviency to the interests of the butchers some time ago by withdrawing its orders discouraging the slaughter of prime cows.

There is a big municipal cattle-shed at Bagbazar. Why do not the goalas rent stalls here! It is time the municipality made a more earnest and determined stand in the interest of the health of the citizens and of the religion of the Hindus.

BANGAVASI, Jan. 30th, 1915. Abolition of fees.

Abolition of fees.

Abolition of fees.

Calcutta] of the 30th January referring to the decision of the Calcutta Municipality that fees should not be imposed to discourage the slaughter of prime cows, remarks that this betokens an indifference to the interests of the public health and the religious susceptibilities of Hindus, simply out of deference to the objections of the butchers. This is a curious position to take up. Will not Government intervene?

BASUMATI, Jan. 30th, 1915.

Medical instruction in Bengal.

Medical instruction in Bengal.

Writes that more trained medical men are a crying want of all parts of Bengal.

Unfortunately, however, admission into both the Medical College and the Campbell Medical School is hedged round with difficulties. Similar difficulties now confront the students who seek admission into the Albert Victor Hospital Medical School which is about to be taken over by Government. Steps should be promptly taken to end this difficult situation.

BAN AVASI, Jan. 30th, 1915.

48. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes:—

Recently at a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Agricultural Association, Rai Kailas Chandra Bose said that the steeping of jute made certain districts very unhealthy. Mr. Blackwood emphatically denied this. Dr. Bose, as a medical man, must be held to be a greater authority on a question of sanitation than Mr. Blackwood. If we did not know him to be a Civilian, we would suspect him to be a jute-broker.

BAWGAVASI, Jan. 30th, 1915. 49. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes that the area of land recently notified for acquisition by Government in connection with the Bidyadhari river, includes a large number of tanks and other pieces of water which supply fish to the Calcutta markets. If this area is acquired, the Calcutta people will find their stock of fish seriously curtailed, and besides 3,000 poor fishermen will be thrown out of employment. Cannot Government do something to prevent these evils?

OHARU MIHIR, Jan. 26th, 1915 50. The Charu Mihir [Mymensingh] of the 26th January, referring to Lord Carmichael's visit to Jessore, says that the people of Jessore prayed to His Excellency for the improvement of the condition of the Bhairab river as a means of checking malaria. There can be no doubt that the silting up of rivers in Bengal is at least increasing malaria in the country. It is high time that Government should direct its attention to this matter.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

reservation. We would have not been at the confidence

BANGALI, Jan. 950h, 1915. 51. The Bangali [Calcutta] of the 25th January writes that last year floods devastated large parts of Contai and, in consequence, Government held out hopes to the Khas Mahal tenants that their rents would be remitted. The raiyats began cultivation afresh and there were hopes of bumper crops; but, owing to want of timely rain, only a 4-anna crop has been reaped. Their miseries would therefore know no end if they were now called upon to pay rent.

52. The Nihar [Contai] of the 26th January prays that, considering the condition to which cultivators have been reduced by last year's floods, Government may not Realisation of rents in the khan mahals in Contai.

this year issue certificates for the realisation of rents in the Khas Mahals within the Contai Sub-

division, specially in the Majnamutha and Jalamutha parganas.

The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 30th January denies the theory favoured by Capital that the Bengali raivat is a The condition of the Bengali thrifty person who lays by something in fat years cultivating classes. on which he can draw in lean years. The real fact

is that he is always in debt to the mahajan. The poverty of the Indian is in fact so patent that it even struck a casual visitor like Sir Fred Treves when he came to this country some years ago.

Babu Sarat Chandra De, Secretary of the Chandpur Sammilani, 3, Navin Kundu's Lane, Calcutta, writes in the "Famine in Eastern Bengal-Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 29th January:

Chandpur." Famine has already appeared in some parts of the Chandpur Subdivision, and is ready to appear in its other parts also the moment the very poor harvest of paddy reaped this year has been used up. I have received many letters from respectable men of various parts of the subdivision and they all apprenhend the appearance of famine in a severe form. Babu Kalimohan Ghosh writes from village Bajapti that the price of rice is from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 while it was from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 last year. The price of jute is from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8, while it was from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 last year. Seventy-five per cent. of people are not getting two meals a day. Fever, . cholera, dysentery and other diseases are in evidence more than in other years. The death-rate has increased almost 50 per cent. Want of clothing is causing great suffering in the winter. Sixty students of the Bajapti Middle English school have left the school on account of their being unable to pay the school The Katakhali Upper Primary School has only 15 or 16 students left out of a hundred. Zamindars, talukdars and mahajans are unable to help the suffering people, because they are not getting their dues and are, consequently, in difficulty themselves. A 14-year old daughter, named Jamela Khatan, of Syed Ali, of village Annarchar, has committed suicide after three days' starvation. Theft has increased inordinately.

Babu Hardayal Nag, Pleader, Chandpur, also writes that famine will appear very soon. Theft has increased. In fact, all the signs of an imminent

famine are apparent.

55. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes that acute distress prevails in certain parts of the Tippera district. About 75 per cent. of the population here cannot find two meals a day. Petty thefts have become frequent. It is time that remedial measures were adopted.

(h)—General.

The Dainik Basumati [Calcutta] of the 28th January writes that the re-excavation of the upper reaches of the Re-excavation of the Bhagirathi. Bhagirathi so far has failed to do much good. No large volume of water has come in. The fact is canals in the United Provinces and Bihar draw off a large quantity of the water of the Ganges and there is not enough volume of water left in it to flow freely into the Bhagirathi.

57. Dr. Muhammad Shariyar of Dangapara writes to the Muhammadi [Calcutta] of the 29th January to complain, that "A postal complaint." letters, etc., are not delivered regularly by the Debipur postal authorities (district Burdwan). Very frequently there is no peon available and the post master declines to hand over letters, etc. except by the agency of the peon. Even an addressee calling for his letter at the post

office is sent away, not to speak of any messenger he may send. The Jasohar [Jessore] of the 22nd January writes :-

Official figures prove that 50 per cent. of the Compensation for men accused of murder but subsequently acquitpersons accused of murder before our law courts get off. Government ought to take steps to compensate the men so acquitted for the losses and harassment they suffer in consequence of being hauled up.

MIRLE,

BASUMATI,

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HITAVADI, Jan. 29th, 1916.

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DAINIE BASUMATI.

MOHAMMADI. Jan. 29th, 1915.

JASOHAR. Jan. 22nd, 1915. JANOBAB; Jan. 22rd, 1915. "New mode of governing ment should be more quickly responsive to public opinion than it now is. Its present dilatory ways often make the public impatient. Steps should be promptly taken to improve the industries, the sanitation and the education of the country. A judicious distribution of honours will secure considerable help in money from the richer landlholders towards the accomplishment of these objects. Prompt notice should also be taken of the vagaries of individual officers in a district. Some of the more represive laws should be relaxed now that we have given proofs of our loyalty.

HITAVADI, Jan. 29th, 1915. The Pioneer, of Allahabad, has been so much charmed with the loyalty of Indian princes and their love for Englishmen, that it has suggested the grant of a blessing to them by the Government. Our contemporary says that a Princes' Council should be established for the better administration of the country and for consulting the views of the loyal and devoted princes in the administration of the Empire. Commenting on this beneficient rôle of the Pioneer, a correspondent of the Bengalee writes:—"Your attention has most probably been drawn to the invention of a new plaything intended to repress the people of the country and please the Indian princes." What the correspondent has said is perfectly true. But to speak the truth, the day is gone when playthings and lollipops would sell in the Indian political market.

DAINIR BASOMATI, Jan. 80th. 1915.

The District Administration Committee.

The District Administration Committee that anarchy and lawlessness broke out in those districts which were too large to be effectively controlled by one district officer. Districts under Bengali district officers did not show any signs of lawlessness after the partition. New subdivisions may be created and Subdivisional Officers given wider powers, when a large district gives too much work to its district officer. This is the best way of relieving him.

DAINIE CHANDRIEA. Jan. 20th, 1915.

The Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 29th January writes:-62. The District Administration Committee's The District Administration Report, so far as it has come to our hands, has Committee's Report. failed to shake our old idea that such committees are useful only in helping to enhance the cost of administration and increase the number of white men's berths in the public service. The country belongs to white men, so that it is natural that they should enjoy the best share in the public service. But when a post is added to the service for white men, a number of posts for black men also have to be created. India had never such an extensive public service as it has now. The result is that the entire Bengali race has been turned into a race of servants. The Bengali Babu has forsaken his arable lands, forgotten commerce and industry, kicked at trade and is running after service. Shame! Should a people be ruined in this manner?

The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 29th January writes:—

HITAVADI.

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A SECURE OF LINE

The Komagata Maru enquiry."

The Komagata Maru Commission has submitted its Report and many people are expressing the opinion that there was no necessity for appointing a commission with much ado for producing such a Report. The Committee has enquired into many things—even as to whether Germany had any hand in the matter—but has arrived at no definite conclusion about anything. The Report is full of mere conjectures. The British Government and the Canadian Government had shown great consideration for the Sikhs. The Sikhs behaved rudely towards the authorities. Sir Frederick Halliday ought not to have given the order for firing, for, Budge Budge was not within his jurisdiction and, particularly as the District Magistrate was present. On these points the Commission has expressed its opinion without much doubt. But could not these points have been decided even without a Commission?

The Commission says that somehow a number of Sikhs got excited and first fired on the Europeans and wounded Sir Frederick Halliday. Sir Frederick did not then know that he was wounded. Hence he ought not to have

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given the order for firing. The Magistrate himself could have given the order. In consequence of this affair Sir Frederick has been obliged to retire from service. The Indian Daily News says that when Sir William Duke was present on the scene his responsibility was the greatest. Why then does not the commission-make any mention of him?. Our contemporary says that Sir Frederick is losing his service simply for saving Sir William. We do not want to say how far this surmise is correct. However that may be, why had not the Sikhs been carefully searched for firearms? Who is responsible for this omission? The Commission ought to have decided what Sir William Duke did. It must be said for the sake of truth that the Commission's Report has not given satisfaction to the public.

64. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 25th January says:

"The Kamagata Mrau enquiry" The Report which has been issued by the Komagata Maru Commission says that although Budge Budge was not within Sir Frederick Halliday's jurisdiction, he first gave the order for firing. This fact has given cause for all sorts of comments by the public. People are also commenting on the fact, that although Sir William Duke was present on the spot, the Report makes no mention of his name. We, however, know that it is simply useless to make any comment on the Report. When there is none to hear, it is best to keep silent. "Let those who know the secret understand." We remind everybody of this old proverb. ed to a standard was a said of a

65. The Calcutta Samachar [Calcutta] of the 28th January says that the OLIGOTTA SAMAGE. Hindus and Muhammadans are inhabitants of one The Hindus and the Musalmans.

and the same country. Their fates are bound together in one indissoluble tie. They have been living together for centuries Though there are social differences between the two communities which can never be removed, yet politically they stand on the same platform. That this is the right view has again and again been stated on behalf of the English Government. Sir James Meston has lately, in his reply to an address which was presented on behalf of the Moslem community, said that equal arrangements should be made for the benefit of all communities, because if India wants to progress, then the backward communities should be given an opportunity to come up alongside the progressive ones. This may lead one to suppose that Government is showing a partisan spirit, but that will ultimately prove to be merely a mistake. No community should therefore feel dissatisfied at the facilities which have been afforded to the Mussalmans for progress in education. The paper takes exception to Sir James Meston's calling the Moslems backward in comparison with the Hindus in the United Provinces. If the Mussalmans are really backward, then there is no harm in helping them, because, according to this principle, Government would be bound to help the Hindus if they ever show that they are in certain respects inferior to the Moslems, all communities being equal in the eyes of the Government. In conclusion, it approvingly quotes the opinion of the Leader (Allahabad).

66. The Dainik Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 28th January says that 1bid. the ill-feeling which from time to time grows up among the Hindus and the Mussalmans is natural.

It is a temporary thing and passes off in the course of time. But when such feelings are created by the authorities who show a partisan spirit to one particular community, it becomes a permanent affair and such a state of things is not desirable from a political standpoint.

It then refers to Sir James Meston's speech lately delivered in Ghazipur, and says that looking from a broad standpoint there is nothing objectionable in it, but looking from a finer standpoint we cannot refrain from making our observations. We understand from Sir James Meston's speech that if Government helps the Mussalmans who are backward in the matter of education the Hindus ought not to raise any objection. It naturally follows from this that education has sufficiently spread among the Hindus and therefore they do not need any help. After quoting from the Leader, the paper goes on to say that they do not know what answer the Lieutenant-Governor will give to its criticisms. Special privileges are given to Muhammadans throughout India. The Punjab is the worst offender in this respect. Though the Hindus are numerically less than the Moslems there, yet the Moslems have got similar

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Jan, 38th, 1918.

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·特殊 经基本资 Mar . Come de privileges as those enjoyed by them in other provinces, where their number is less than that of the Hindus. They have got special privileges for electing members to the Legislative Council. In the matter of appointments, special differences are made. A matriculation passed Moslem is preferred to a Hindu graduate.

Similar differences between the two communities are also to be seen in

the Bihar province.

The deference which is shown to the Moslems and the differences which are being created between the two communities can only be interpreted in one way. It is simply indirectly asking the Hindus to become Moslems. The Moslems serve the Europeans in various ways. They cook their food, give them water to drink and clean their shoes. Such servants are not available amongst the Hindus. Besides this, the Moslems also begin to count Christ as one of their prophets. The Hindus never claim this relationship. Notwithstanding all this, the authorities ought not to look differently on the two communities. It is not true justice to grant lesser rights to Hindus and greater rights to the Mussalmans because of their religion. It is not "mechanical justice" either. (The terms "true justice" and "mechanical justice" occur in the original.)

HITAVADI, Jan. 29th, 1916

COLUMN TO A STATE

Government's effort for the sale of India for having appointed the Collector of Indian commodities.

Trade Commissioner on the London Board of

Trade, with a view to securing the sale of the raw products and other articles of India during the war. It is hoped that English manufactories and the British public will not now be unwilling to help the producers of raw materials and other articles in India.

BRARATI, Magh, 1821 (B.E.) The present economic problem.

The present economic problem.

The present economic problem.

This means that she has to send out large amounts.

that India exports her raw produce and gets back manufactured articles. This means that she has to send out large amounts of her money in addition to her raw produce. There are other articles manufactured out of raw materials produced outside India, and in those cases, we get nothing, but send money in large amounts away to the foreigners. In the matter of exchange also, India suffers in her trade with Europe. The foreigner pays his dues in silver rupees while we pay his dues in gold. Now the silver rupee is intrinsically worth only ten annas, so we lose six annas to each rupee. If I am to pay Rs. 30 to a creditor, who lives in India, I can pay him down thirty rupees, which are intrinsically worth Rs. 18-12. If, however the creditor lives in England, I will have to pay him gold sovereigns, and in that case I must pay him the full value of the thirty rupees. There is no telling how much money we are paying the foreigner in this way. A country which is being drained away like this is bound to get poor. Export of food-grains is another cause of our poverty. This export makes our foodstuffs dearer at home and occasionally they get so dear that famine supervenes.

The cessation of European exports may prove of benefit to us, since it may teach us to learn to be independent of the foreigner. One of the reasons why indigenous industries cannot thrive now is because of the keen competition of foreign industries.

JASOHAH, Jan. 93rd, 1915.

Jan. 30th, 1918.

Government and local industries. The start is the use of representing grieveness to official a local industries. The start is the use of representing grieveness to official a local industries.

What is the use of representing grievances to officials, if the hopes of millions

are to be dismissed curtly like this?

70. The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes that Mr. Clarke's recent reply in Council to Mr. Banerjee's question regarding official financial help to start new industries in India is most disappointing. It is no use saying that circumstances in England are different from those in India. India's growing poverty requires the establishment of new industries.

India. India's growing poverty requires the establishment of new industries with State help. It was not wise of Mr. Clarke to say that we are not to hope for the kind of treatment meted out to the English people by the British Government.

71. Now that a war has broken out betkeen England and Germany and Austria, writes the Charu Mihar [Mymensingh], of the 26th January, our Government is encouraging people to manufacture sugar in this country.

But the people of this country can invest their capital in sugar manufactories

only if they can be assured that, even after the war, German and Austrian sugar manufacturers, who have fattened on bounties from their Government, will not have facilities to export their sugar to this country.

72. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, writes the Hitavadi

"The capital of Bihar and Spite of the loss of revenue in many directions this
Orisea."

year, the Government of India has not curtailed the cost of constructing the Capital of the Province. Beharis may be pleased at this news, but it has made us sorry. For, in our opinion, the cause of sanitary and other improvements ought to have had this year the precedence of the construction of the Capital of the new Province which might very well have waited one year. Most probably the same principle has been followed regarding the construction of New Delhi as has been followed regarding the construction of the Capital of Bihar and Orissa. The authorities ought to know that this sort of work does not give satisfaction to the public.

73. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 28th January suggests that, if new taxation is needed because of the war, a tax on cigarettes should be imposed.

74. We are astonished to hear, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th January, that the authorities of the Chota Nagpur Executive Engineer's office have ordered the clerks to work 12 hours every day. The clerks have petitioned the higher authorities against this order. We hope that their

prayer will not be rejected.

75. The San jay [Calcutta] of the 22nd January complains that, although the building of the District Judge's court at Farid-pur required some repairs on account of the injury caused to its roof by the last tornado, the Public Works Deportment has besides undertaking these repairs due un its floor

Works Department has, besides undertaking these repairs, dug up its floor, which was in a perfect condition, for reconstruction. This is mere waste of money.

76. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 28th January writes that, if Midnapur The partition of Midnapur.

The partition of Midnapur.

The partition of Midnapur is to be partitioned, the headquarters of the new district should be at Contai. Kharagpur is too close to Midnapur town. Granting that the separation is necessary in the interest of local self-government, the two districts might both have continued to have the same headquarters at Midnapur. That would have saved

77. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 29th January makes the following criticism of the management, by the Court of Wards, of the Sarail Estate within the Brahman-

baria Subdivision of the Tippera district belonging to the minor son of the

late Raja Ashutoshnath Ray, of Cossimbazar:— The estate was divided into two parts after the partition of Bengal. But although the partition of Bengal has been annulled, the partition of the estate remains in force. When the late Raja was a minor, the whole estate used to be very ably managed by a Deputy Magistrate under the Court of Wards on a monthly salary of Rs. 250. When the Raja attained majority he appointed a manager on Rs. 150 per month to manage the estate. But now the Court of Wards has appointed two managers—one Englishman and one Bengali on Rs. 750 and Rs. 200, respectively, a month to manage the two parts into which the estate has been divided. Can the Court of Wards give any reasonable ground for which the cost of the management has thus been raised in this respect from Rs. 150 to Rs. 950? A fresh freak of the Court of Wards is to transfer the cutcherry of the English manager from Sarail to Brahmanbaria where lands have already been acquired and a tank has been excavated for the purpose. The existing cutcherry-house at Sarail is a commodious pucca building in which the cutcherry has been held since the creation of the estate. Why should this building be now considered incommodious? The mother GRAND MININ, Jan. 20th, 1918.

HITAYADL. Jan. 20th, 1916

SAPOLVAWS, Jan. 18th, 1916

HITAVADI, Jan. 10th, 1916.

BANJAY, Jan. 99nd 1916

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Banjivani, Jan. 19th, 1015.

HITAVADE. Jan. 20th, 1916. of the minor owner of the estate is opposed to the transfer of the cutcherry and has petitioned the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner against it. The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

78. The Darsak [Calcutta] of the 29th January is glad that the Co-

Progress of the co-operative credit movement.

the Calcutta High Court.

Sir Ashutosh as Chief Justice of

operative Credit movement is making good progress in Bengal, but would appreciate the fact more when it finds that the masses no longer require

NAYAK, Feb. 2nd, 1915.

MINISTER THE STATE OF

DARBAK.

79. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 2nd February says that it is rumoured that Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the present Chief Jus-

that Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the present Chief Justice, is going to resign his post. Sir Ashutosh's name is being mentioned in connection with this high post. It will give pleasure to the paper if he

is apponted, as it considers no one as the equal of Sir Ashutosh in point of intellect, capacity for work and boldness of spirit.

III.—LEGISLATION,

BANGAVASI, Jan. 30th, 1915. Proposed legislation to control religious endowments. Is not such legislation likely to constitute an act of interference with the religious susceptibilities of the people? Is not the existing law enough to prevent malversation of trust funds? The new law should in any case leave all religious observances and the ministrations of the deities quite uninterfered with.

HITAVADI, Jan. 29th, 1918. 81. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 29th January says that Lord Carmichael ought to follow the example set by Lord Hardinge in respect of the Bills of a controversial character before the Supreme Legislative Council, of such Bills of a controversial character as the Calcutta Improvement Act Amendment Bill, the Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Bill and so forth.

82. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 29th January has the following:—
We are glad to see that the Bengal Land-

ETATADS, (Jan: 39th, 1915.

The proposed amendment of the holders' Association has protested against the proposed amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Of course, most of the grounds on which the Association has based its objection bear upon the interest of the zamindar community. Nevertheless we support the protest because it has not been made with eyes shut to the inter-

valed to have the called belong of heart as It has been proposed that the raiyat may sell his tenure without the consent of his zamindar. The Association has made particular objection to the proposal. It has shown, quoting old records and precedents, that although the raiyat who holds his land as Thikadar acquires a right to that land, that right is merely personal and non-transferable. Government has proposed to give the raiyat the right to sell this tenure of his. At present if he wants to sell it, the buyer has to take the permission of his zamindar and pay him a salami. No land can thus be sold without the knowledge of the zamindar. The buyer has to inform the zamindar of his purchase in order to have the name of the out-going tenant struck off the zamindar's register; otherwise, bills for the rent of the land continue to be issued in the name of the seller. If now tenants get the right to sell their tenures unknown to the zamindar, it will be extremely difficult for the latter to find out his real tenant. If a land happen to be transferred four or five times within a year and the zamindar does not know of the transaction, from whom will he realise the rent due to him for the land? This will undoubtedly cause great inconvenience to the management of his estate.

All this is from the point of view of the zamindar's interest. From the point of view of the tenant's interest also it can be said that, if he gets the proposed right, he will be a great sufferer. For, the illiterate raiyat in Bengal is generally indifferent to his future welfare. Every one knows how he borrows money from money-lenders at high rates of interest and thus becomes

involved in debts. Nevertheless money-lenders at present often lend him money with great caution, because he cannot freely mortgage or sell his land. If, however, the proposed amendment of the Tenancy Act is passed, the money-lender will unhesitatingly lend him hundreds of rupees and, when at last he will be unable to repay his debt in proper time, will have his land sold. Thus the poor thoughtless raiyat will lose his hearth and homestead. At present a money-lender does not dare give him a large loan, because the sanction of his zamindar is required to a transfer of his land. If the amendment which has been proposed by the Government with the intention of benefiting the raiyat is passed, not only will the raiyat not be benefited, but it will also be easy for the money-lender to ruin him.

If a raiyat can sell his land without the knowledge of the zamindar, the latter will surely be deprived of the salaami due to him. We are unable to make out why he should be thus deprived of what he has been getting for a long time. No one can say that every one of the zamindars of this country is given up to luxury, is a spendthrift and is indifferent to the interest of the raiyats. Many of them liberally spend money for saving raiyats in times of famine, epidemics and the like. If Government reduces the income of the zamindars, will not the zamindars reduce their expenses for the raiyats?

We hope that, considering all this, Government will not do anything hurriedly, but will proceed cautiously with an eye to the interest of both the zamindar and the raiyat. We request the authorities to beware lest through mistake they should bring ruin in the name of reform.

83. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes that the British Indian Association and the Rangpur Zamindars' Association both oppose the proposed legislation regarding the transfer of jot holdings. They both hold that the jotdar will become an easy prey to the money-lender if this Bill is made law. This is the view which the Bangavasi itself holds and has often given expression to.

84. The Charu Mihir [Mymensingh] of the 26th January says that the proposed amendment of Bengal transferable would be ruinous to the artisan and middle classes. Nothing should, in fact, be done to revolutionise the present order of things in the country. All reforms should aim at enabling the poorer classes to improve their condition and thus equally distributing the wealth of the country in all strata of the society.

Bangayabi,

Agenes.

OHARU MIHIR. Jan. 26th, 1915.

Arth attitude of the

VI.-MISCELLANEOUS.

We hear that Lord Hardinge will come to Cal
Rumoured settlement of the boundaries of Bengal.

We hear that Lord Hardinge will come to Cal
cutta in March next to arrange a resettlement of the boundaries of Bengal. We shall be glad to see the Sonthal Parganas, Manbhum, Singhbhum, Orissa, Sylhet, Cachar, Gauhati and such other places included in Bengal. The experience which Lord Hardinge has earned during the last few years will help him in this matter. We shall thank His Excellency from the bottom of our hearts if he can finally settle the question of the boundaries of Bengal before he leaves India.

Bengal and the Pioneer. In discussing the recent Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Bengal, the Pioneer remarks that the districts of Bengal as now constituted are all fertile and prosperous and those which are liable to famine have all been transferred to Bihar and Orissa. Well, fairness requires that it should also be pointed out that all the healthy districts are now included in Bihar, while the districts of Bengal are full of malaria, cholera, etc. And Bengal is liable also to natural visitations like floods, which may cause a famine as much as failure of the rains. The Pioneer also expresses regret that the zamindars benefit by the Permanent Settlement at the cost of the public revenues. Well, when this Settlement was made it was not made for the benefit of the zamindars. Government wanted money badly and could not afford the expense of collecting

DAINIE CRANDRIKA, Jan. 20th, 1915.

> BANGALI, Jap. 20th, 1915.

Agrana pari, 1811. B.F.

ALTERNATION !

ARRESTON STORY

small sums from the petty tenants directly. Hence they determined to utilise the services of the zamindars as middle men who could collect the rents for the state.

JASOWAK, Jan. 53rd, 1915. 87. The Jasohar [Jessore] of the 23rd January writes :-

Before the Islington Commission it was argued by many people that a visit to England should be compulsory in the case of recruits for the prove character.

I. C. S., because a visit to England helped to improve character. Well, lately a case came before the Police Court which goes to disprove this contention. Two youths, named Rabindra and Barendra

to disprove this contention. Two youths, named Rabindra and Barendra Maulik, lately returned from England, were accused of having molested a respectable Hindu lady who was a neighbour of theirs and who resented their undue attentions. They broke into the lady's house and assaulted her. This shows that a visit to England does not invariably strengthen a man's character.

DARSAE, Jan. 96th, 1916. 88. The Darsak [Calcutta] of the 29th January strongly deprecates the "Self-reliance." spirit of Anglicism prevalent among English-educated Indians. We must have reliance on our own

selves and then judiciously borrow individual customs and ways from foreigners. Wholesale imitation of their ways would mean the extinction of the Indians as a separate national unit. It is no use saying that progress and civilisation demand such wholesale changes. We must first preserve our own separate national identity and only then think of improving our national life.

Jan. 25th, 1918.

The Englishman and the increase of mendicancy.

Salackness is responsible for the increase of poverty in Bengal which has caused the increase of mendicancy! Will the policeman's baton cure this poverty

slackness is responsible for the increase of poverty in Bengal which has caused the increase of mendicancy? Will the policeman's baton cure this poverty and fill the beggar's empty belly? It is no doubt a strange irony of fate that a person who is fattening himself on India's resources should ask for a rule against Indian beggars! A reward indeed!

against Indian beggars! A reward indeed!

90. Referring to the article published in the Englishman newspaper under the heading "India after the War" the Nayak [Calcutta] of the 25th

The words which the Englishman has said about the possible effect of the presence of Indian troops in Europe on Hindu society deserve consideration. If thousands of illiterate Indian soldiers return from Europe with their minds filled with Europeanism, it will be a menace to the Hindu society. But when we consider the matter analytically we do not think that there is much cause for fear. First of all, illiterate copyists of Europeanism will have no influence on the society. It cannot also be said that the ideas of the Indian soldiers who have gone to Europe for the sake of their service will be revolutionised by their stay there. Secondly, most of the Indian soldiers in Europe are Musalmans or half-Hindus who have no

The Englishman says that, in order to make social intercourse between the Indians and Englishmen possible and to create really good feelings between them, it is necessary for the Indians to emancipate their women. Now, there is perfect emancipation of Indian women in South Africa. Why then are the Indians and white men there constantly at loggerheads with each other?

MABAFOHA, Agrahayan, 1891 B.E.

91. The Malancha [Calcutta] for Agrahayan says that, by disarming India, England has not only deprived herself of the advantages of possessing an infinite source of strength but even made the Indians themselves entirely dependent on her strength for their safety. Unlike the Colonies

India is thus to-day rather a source of weakness to England.

The peculiarity of the present war may be said to be the greatest war in history. Hitherto when war broke out, army used to fight against army, while the majority of the populations concerned were merely onlookers. The present war is a war not of armies

but of whole armed nations. Never before on earth were so many people

NAYAE, Jab. 98th, 1915. engaged in such warfare together. And this war is due not to adventitious causes like the murder of the Arch Duke of Austria, but to feelings of national rivalry. Germany desires to extend her commerce and be strong. She finds England already monopolising what is, in her view, too large a share of the world's colonies and commerce and she wants some of those colonies and commerce for herself. So she builds a navy as strong as that of England. England naturally does not want to part with the primacy on the seas she now enjoys. Hence the war. May Germany's aspirations of humbling England on the sea be doomed to failure.

93. The Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 19th January has the following:—

Jan. 20th, 1915.

The contrast between yourselves and ourselves? You European Christians, civilised Germans, the very embodiment of learning and intelligence, so to speak, do you understand how wide is the difference, great as that between heaven and hell, between yourselves and ourselves, us Indians, blacks, uncivilised boors, pagans, fools? Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, has this war taught you how wide is the gap between European civilisation and Indian manliness,—as wide as that between Brahmans and Sudras?

We Indians, blacks, have always been despised by you. We are looked down upon because the colour of our skins is black. We are treated with contumely because we do not dress as you do, do not rig ourselves out in your costume. We are treated with disdain because we are not Christians but Hindus or Moslems. Englishmen, though we are your subjects, your devoted servants, all your Colonies were closed to us. In South Africa, you lose caste, so to speak, if you so much as tread on our shadows. We were refused entry into Australia, and it was because there was no room for the Sikhs in Canada that the scandal about the Komagata Maru was possible.

And your dearly beloved brethren, the Germans, lived with you in common, entered into ties of marriage with you, assuming the status of British subjects like yourselves, conducted themselves arrogantly towards us, secured from us equally with yourselves the respect due to the ruling race, mixed with the closest intimacy with you and learnt your secrets and shared your hospitality. In our eyes, there was no difference between Englishmen and Germans, and in the eyes of Europeans, too, there was not much difference made. The King of England and the German Kaiser are cousins and are bound by the closest ties of intimacy.

And how has that German nation now treated you? Such treachery, such dire faithlessness to the salt was never before perpetrated by any other race in the history of the world! Germany seems bent to-day to encompass the ruin of England. For the last 40 years, the Germans have been working with a single mind towards this end. They have tried to create trouble against England in Egypt, India, Persia and China. There is no act of unrighteousness and sin and treachery, no fraud, trickery or cunning, no falsehood, or deceit or ingratitude which they have not resorted to for this purpose. To-day, the hypocrisy of 40 years is being exposed and the Germans are trying to devour the English race like a demon.

And we the black folk of India have put up with all sorts of neglect or humiliation all these 40 years. When we felt a keen agony, we could only cry out. We have tried directly and indirectly to make ourselves worthy servants of yourselves; we have imitated you and made you the ideals of our existence staked our all in trying to imitate you. We recall in succession the abuse indulged in by Keswick and Branson during the Ilbert Bill agitation, the sarcasm indulged in by Britannicus, the speeches of Lord Dufferin, and Lord Curzon, the abuse levelled at us by Stevens. But now when one white man is about to devour another white man, when Germany is about to devour Europe like a demon, we black Indians are sacrificing our lives in serving you and feel glorified therein. The European war has proved that we are no demons. Lord Crewe and the arrogant-minded Lord Curzon have all now admitted that we are men, endowed with feelings of charity, and duty and sense of right and wrong. We are semi-divine beings, compared with the German race, who are the ideals of Europe. We regard it as a matter of good luck that German civilisation and learning and culture have not yet spread among us. Yet the Germans are allowed to move freely in the British

Empire, granted unlimited right; whereas we Indians, your faithful servants, are not allowed to enter any part of the Empire. Indians must remain confined to India like birds in a cage. Are not we entitled to the treatment you accorded to the German nation? Is the distinction between blacks and whites in the Criminal Procedure Code still to continue? A German can become a European British subject. Why then should we, who are your subjects, be deprived of that right? When the serious danger which has now compelled you to obliterate all distinctions between whites and blacks is over, and you emerge triumphant, will you again begin discriminating between white and black? Lord Curzon has said that our exteriors are black, because we live in a country more exposed to the sunshine than yours. But we make bold to assert that our interiors are whiter than those of many of you. We shall be happy if, having regard to our honesty and whiteness of disposition, you give us equal treatment with your much-loved Germans.

We believe that whatever God does he does for the best. This war may cause present havor in Europe but it will teach her patience and restraint and show her how to learn to appreciate the worth of black folk. As a result of this war, Indians will learn to try to know Europe for what it really is, Europe will know that, though fallen, Indians are much higher beings than yourselves as men. Europeans may perhaps learn to be purer Christians as a result of this war. And if they become genuine Christians, genuine Indians

will learn to honour them appropriately.

Do you now understand the immense contrast between yourselves and ourselves? Your and our god of death is not the same. No matter how much you may despise us, our superior manliness will be made manifest when the

94. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes that Germany

hour of Final Judgment is struck.

BANGAVASI, Jan. 80th, 1915.

expected victory in this fight and now that she finds "Germany's mistake." that hope failing she is getting desperate and mad. This alone can explain her conduct in making the recent raid on Whitby, Hartlepool, etc. Evidently her doom is approaching; what harm did this raid do to England? She has only hurt herself by making this raid, as she will find out when the terms of peace are settled. The Allied Powers will then certainly impress on her how this sudden slaughter of unarmed citizens is a flagrant violation of all the laws of civilised warfare. This raid in fact shows that Germany is half frantic. More desperate was the latter airship raid which was meant probably to kill our beloved King-Emperor who, thank God, escaped. Of course a Power which treats a treaty as a mere scrap of paper cares little whether these raids do or do not violate the rules of civilised war. Everything is possible for such a Power, but the day must come when she must bend her knees before the Allied Powers and then she will be made to pay the full penalty of these violations of international law. Her arrogance and outrageous conduct indicate that she is fast turning mad. The acts she is committing are acts of cruel murder and not of war, and when she is humbled she will be made to pay full compensation for all such acts. The attempt to kill our King-Emperor, who is a non-belligerent, was unpardonable and most reprehensible. It casts a stigma on the German name which will never be wiped out. It is to us a matter of supreme rejoicing that our King-Emperor is safe. May the war soon end and our iniquitous enemy meet with destruction, leaving our King-Emperor to rule long and peacefully over his great Empire.

SANJIVANI, Jan. 33th, 1936. 95. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 28th January publishes different estimates made by different authorities, English, German and American, as to Germany's own internal food-supply and as to the time for which she can hold out, though all her external supply of food and other materials is

utterly cut off.

CALGUTTA SAMACHAR, Jan. 37th, 1916. 96. The Calcutta Samachar [Calcutta] of the 27th January, in referring to the attempts which are being made by GerGermany's efforts to embroil many to persuade the United States Government to buy the German vessels which had reached the American ports before the declaration of war in

Europe and regarding which a Bill has been submitted to the Senate there, says that Germany wants to catch neutral countries like America, etc., into

its magic net and embroil them in war. She has already succeeded in converting Turkey into a wooden doll and is now trying to get America into her grasp. May the Lord prevent the fulliment of this. If America descends in the arena of war, Japan will also do likewise and in this way the war will embrace the whole world. The attitude of Roumania and Italy is also bellicose and they may at any moment participate in the struggle.

97. The Dainik Basumati [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes:—

Recently there was a fight between the Turks

The safety of the Suez Canal and the English near the Suez Canal at Kantara. between Ismailiah and Port Said. The fight may be characterised as a petty affray for the casualties involved on the English side were one officer killed and four soldiers wounded, the wounds being of a trifling character. Of course, the telegrams say that the Turkish losses were severer. Anyway this small fight does not betoken any danger to the safety of the Suez Canal. But later reports furnish a most serious cause for alarm, announcing the march of three army corps under Djemal Pasha towards Egypt. Is not that alarming news? It may be true that these Turkish soldiers will be driven away like chaff before the wind when they meet British troops. Nevertheless, if even a single ship is sunk in the Suez Canal, the canal will be blocked and that will mean serious trouble. We believe special steps are being taken to guard the safety of the canal. Again, if Djemal Pasha enters Egypt, there is the risk of some shortsighted Egyptians foolishly courting self-destruction by joining hands with him. Apparently the area of the war is spreading more and more. That is what makes us afraid. It may be true that Britain will ultimately emerge triumphant, but there is no telling how many men will be killed before then. The Kurds in Persia, too, seem to have caught the war fever. The safety of the Suez Canal is necessary to Indian trade and considering how the Turks have sustained defeat near the Suez Canal, it is not likely that they will try to block it again.

98. The Danik Basumati [Calcutta] of the 27th January writes :-

Turkish troops, but at the same time we are being told also that they are fighting heroically. The force and intrepedity with which Turkish troops entered into mountainous regions led us to think that they would be able to capture the Caucasus Province from Russia. But now we think that they will not only not be able to do so but will be fortunate if they can only check the offensive of Russia as the Allies have checked the offensive of Germany. This state of things has been brought about by the treachery of Turkish officers, and the great heroism of Turkish soldiers is going for nothing.

99. Considering the state of affairs in Persia, the Hitavadi [Calcutta]

Unprincipled conduct of Turkey for the Government of India, as the Englishman

has said, to send troops to that country. But will not such a step amount to an infringement of the neutrality of Persia? The neutrality of Persia, however, has already been infringed by Turkey, although Turkey justifies her action in regard to this on the ground that there are Russian troops in Persia. However that may be, when Turkey has attacked Persia and Persia is unable to defend herself, the Government of India will most probably have to interfere in this matter in self-defence; otherwise, the war may be carried to even the coast of the Persian Gulf.

100. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 29th January writes:-

Turkey is doomed to extinction—none can prevent that. If the impossible happens and Germany wins, even then she will meet with her doom, as she will if Germany, is defeated. Germany wants to keep Turkey as her slave. She wants to use Turkey as the instrument for establishing her predominance over Asia. So even if she wins, she will not allow Turkey any shred of liberty. If the Allies win, it will mean the establishment of English and Russian ascendancy in Turkey. They cannot allow any other Power to retain control over Turkey, for that means danger to them. The fact is, Turkey's predicament will be much like that of Persia. Turkey has occupied Tabriz, and apparently she wants to advance towards India. No

DAINIE BASUMATE, Jon. 30th, 1936.

Dainin Basumayí, Jan. 27th. 1915.

MITAVADI, Jan. 39th, 1916.

NAYAK, Jan. 99th, 1916, doubt that will prove an empty dream. Money is the main thing now want ed for a successful war: Germany is herself in difficulties for funds and she cannot very long be expected to help Turkey with money. Turkey has no doubt some seven lakes of soldiers, but they are mostly illiterate, ill-clothed and ill-fed. Germany was sending her munitions of war through Roumanis but that has now ceased. So Turkey cannot now have any help from Germany through land routes. The sea routes are all closed by the Allied fleets. The Turkish soldiery are getting impatient of their German officers and the masses are not very pleased with the Government. So Turkey is in a very bad way and there is no escape for her apparently.

MITRA, Jan. 28th, 1916.

101. The Dainik Bharat Mitra Calcutta of the 28th January says :-America is neutral in this war. Is What is the intention of America? ought not to side with any party. She ought to act with perfect indifference. The English and the German are equal in her eyes. She is nobody's enemy and nobody's friend. So long America follows this rule she will be considered neutral. But if there is even the slightest tinge of partisanship in her actions, however small that may be just as one begins to smell the same in the behaviour of the British-Indian officers towards the Hindhs and the Musalmans then her neutrality would be considered to be at an end. Then nobedy would place any trust in her declarations or accept her protestations. Now, let us examine what the attitude of America is. Though she has not directly helped Germany she has clearly helped her indirectly by sending copper to the neutral countries in large quantities The note which President Wilson submitted to England protesting at the searches conducted by her on American ships can never be considered as friendly. Then it refers to the great service which America will render to Germany by buying up the German ships in her ports; and to enable herself to do so she has introduced in the Senate a new Ship Purchase Bill, against which there has been also certain protests. It concludes by saying that, if this Bill passes the Senate, there will certainly be a war with America prohably a year hence. If America also considers her treaties mere scraps of paper like Germany, then the controversy may assume a terrible aspect soon. This is the hour of trial for President Wilson. Let us wait and see the outcome of this.

HITAVADI, Jan. 398b, 1916.

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> 102. Referring to the correspondence between the Government of the "America and England." United States and the Government of England on the subject of neutral trading, the Hitavadi [Cal-

outtan of the 29th January writes :-

The American note to the Government of England proves that political friendship is a worthless thing. The Americans can forget all ties of blood and friendship for the sake of self-interest. They are now bent upon utilising to their fullest advantage the present industrial inactivity of the belligerent Powers in Europe. The detention and searching of American merchantmen has, therefore, highly irritated them. It is, of course, the rule of the world for people to build fortunes on the ruins of others. But the people thus building their fortunes ought not to forget that the others are being ruined. Mr. Wilson is the head of a democratic Government, so that he has to follow the will of the people he rules. It is, therefore, necessary for the American people to restrain themselves in this matter; otherwise, serious consequences may happen. We hope that, considering the position of England, the civilised Americans will not be unwilling to make a little self-sacrifice.

DAINIR BASTWATI, Jan. 270k, 1915:

which begins with a short account of how the spirit of rivalry between England and Germany gradually grew into bitter hatred and enmity. The writer next goes on to say that the trend of events in the war shows that England's policy has won and Germany's offensive has been broken. England has been able to weave a chain of enemies round Germany who is helped practically by Austria only and nominally, as it seems, by Turkey also. But although Germany's offensive has been broken, she is still able to do a good deal of mischief. She will, under the circumstances, be quite ready to make peace, if her enemies be agreeable to it. And the United States will gladly act as mediators in regard to any peace proposal. France also may be agreeable to peace: Hence the question as to

whether peace may be possible or not at the present moment depends mainly on the attitude of England. If she agrees, it will be possible very easily. England. however, is bent upon crushing the power of Germany with the object of driving militarism out of Europe. For, England thinks that if she now allows Germany to escape practically unhurt, in ten years more she will wage an even more devastating war in Europe. This is no doubt a matter for serious consideration. But this also is true that crushing the power of Germany will mean an enormous sacrifice of men and money. And who knows what the condition of the winning party will be after making this sacrifice? Again, will Europe be free from militarism if only Germany is crushed? We think not. The conquerors will not surely be able to occupy Germany. All that they will do is to dissolve the Empire and separate from each other the states of which they are composed. But they can reunite at any opportunity. Will the Powers who are allies to each other now remain so for ever? Most probably not. Hence, if Germany is now crushed, Europe will be faced with fresh problems. The present balance of power will be lost. We, therefore, think that peace should be established between the belligerents in Europe without delay. Providence, however, alone knows what lies in his mind.

104. The Samay [Calcutta] of the 29th January considers the conduct of the Americans in the Dacia affair and the ques-

of the Americans in the Dacia affair and the question of purchasing interned German ships as most unfair and objectionable. The writer commends the speech of Senator Slater on the Ship Purchase

Bill. The conduct of the American ship Wilhelmina in carrying victuals to Hamburg is censured.

105. The Samay [Calcutta] of the 29th January says:—

It has been discovered that German warships on high seas are being supplied with coal and victuals by tradesmen in Japan, the islands in Dutch possession in the Pacific Ocean and South

America.. This should at once be stopped.

"Why are the American traders

"The Japanese also have turned

trying to do what is wrong."

wraitors for money ?"

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

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Bengali Translator to Government,

Bengali Translator's Office, The 6th February 1915, BAMAY, Jan. 2015 1015.

SAWAY, Jan. 20th, 1915.

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REPORT (PART II)

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 6th February 1915.

Pag	PAGE.
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence	(9)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation— Nil.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	The state of the s
	77 (A)—General—
II,—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	Hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal 83 The partition of districts Ib. The partition of Midnapur Ib. Grievances of subordinates in the office of the 85 Deputy Accountant-General, Postal Branch,
Ditto ditto	79 The report of the District Administration Committee. Compassionate allowances to the families of victims 1b.
1)—Working of the Courts—	in the Budge Budge affray.
Arrah temple marder case	80 81 Ib. The Waqf Validating Act 86
e)—Jaile— Nil.	Legislation regarding charitable and religious 15. endowments.
i)—Education—	IV.—NATIVE STATES.
The system of supplementary examinations in the Calcutta University.	81 82 Nil.
Advisory Committee for primary and secondary education.	Ib.
	CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.
Nil.	Nil.
f)—Questions affecting the land—	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.
Kil.	The Bengal Ambulance Corps 87 The ambition of the Indians 1b.

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As It stood on 30th September 1914.]

o.	Name of publication.	Where publish	ed.	Edition	via	Name, caste and age of Editor	Granistica
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (N.)	Calcutta	•••	Daily .	•••	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kaysetha, ego 60	. 1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	•••	Monthly	•••	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabartti, of Japane. Brahmin.	120157390
3	"Bengaloo" (N.)	Ditto	•••	Daily	•••	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 68.	4,500
4	"Carcotta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	•••	Do.	•••	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Caloutta Specta- tor" (N.)	Ditto '	•••	Weekly		Lalis Mohan Ghosas, Brahmin, age 40	(Suppoded
3	Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	•••	Monthly	•••	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha	300
7	Collegian"	Ditto	•••	Fortnightly	•••	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 37	1,000
3	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	·	Monthly	**	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	500
)	"Darjeeling Mail" (N.)	Darjeeling;	•••	Weakly	•••	Bajemire Lai Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
)	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine." (P.)	Calcutta	•••	Monthly	•••	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52	600
	"East" (N.)	Dacca	•••	Weekly	•••	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 61	200
	"Hablul Matin" (English edition.) (N.)	Calcutta	•••	Do.	•••	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, Muhammadan, age	1,000
	"Health and Happiness"	Ditto	•••	Monthly	•••	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 45	4,500
	" Herald" (N.)	Dacca	•••	Daily	•••	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya	2,000
	" Hindu Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	•••	Weekly	•••	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 46	1,000
	"Hindu Review" (P.)	Ditto	•••	Monthly	•••	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 49	700
	"Hindu Spiritual Maga- zine," (P.)	Ditto	••••	Do.	•••	Mati Lal Ghosb, Kayastha, age 60	400
3	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	•••	Weekly	•••	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, Brahmin,	2,000
•	"Indian Express" (P.)	Ditto	•••	Monthly	•••	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 50.	250
)	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	•••	Weekly		Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 51	650
l	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto		Daily	•••	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
2	" Indian Nation "(N.)	Ditto		Weekly	•••	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30	800
3	"Indian Royal Chronicle"	Ditto	•••	Monthly	•••	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 46.	Unknown. few copi published times.
4	"Industry" (P.)	Ditto	•••	Do.		Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brah- min, age 35.	1,000
5	"Modern Review"	Ditto		Do.	•••	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
6	"Mussalman"(N,)	Ditto		Weekly		M. Bahaman, Muhammadan, age 53	1,000

No.	Name of publication	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation	
27	"National Magazine" (P.)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kali Prassana De Hindu, Kayanta,	A 20 90	
28	"Pilgrim" (P.)	Ditto	Do. 1000	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 48	50	
29	"Regeneration" (P.)	Ditto	Do	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35	tel sinchipur managarin.	
30	"Rols and Rayyot" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly,	Jogesh Ch. Datts, age 63	350 350	
31	"Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brah- min, age 32.	1,00	
2	"Tolograph" (N.)	Disto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Brahmin, age	1,20	
3	"Unity and the Minister"	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 50	
4	"World and the New Dis- pensation." (%)	Ditto	Do	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	(,M).	
5	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400	
8	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48	2,700	

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I.—Foreign Politics.

103. Deplorable as the situation is, the integrity of Persia, writes the Hablul Matin, still exists, and in international policy, she is recognised as a sovereign state, main-The peril of Persia. taining diplomatic relations with foreign powers. She concludes treaties with other countries, and is represented by her own plenipotentiaries in the various capitals of the world. Her closest relations are with her three neighbours-Russia in the north, England in the south and the east and Turkey on the west. Germany, America and other states have commercial interests in the country, but they are not so important as those of the three countries stated above. Russia has followed a policy of aggression towards Persia since the days of Peter the Great. England has her sphere of influence in the southern division. The frontiers of Turkey and Persia are contiguous, and although there have been wars between the two countries in the past, yet the tie of a common religion has drawn them into a close friendship in recent years. The salvation of Persia depends upon the maintenance of peace, but still the Shah and his people are prepared to die to the last man to defend the honour and independence of their country, though they would never for a moment dream of attacking any of their neighbours in a war of conquest. When war broke out, the Persian Government made an open and formal declaration of neutrality. There can be no doubt regarding the sincerity of such a policy on the part of the Cabinet of Teheran for even the proclamation of jehad at Constantinople did not influence the Persian Government. But, they were justified in taking steps for the maintenance of their neutral rights. The northern districts of Persia and Azerbaijan are in occupation by the Russian troops. That fact gave a lawful excuse for the Ottomans to invade those provinces. The Persian Ministers apprehended that Turkey would take advantage of such a situation and gave formal notice to the belligerents not to violate their neutral rights and requested the Russians to withdraw their troops. The Turks consented, but the wishes of the Teheran Cabinet were treated with contempt by the Russians, and the Turks advanced upon Tabriz. Thus, the neutrality of Persia has been violated, and considerable loss has been suffered by the Persian subjects. The Ottomans can urge with some show of reason that they are attacking the Russians, and Azerbaijan is for all practical purposes Russian territory. The Persian, Samad Khan Sujawudullah, who was recalled by the Teheran Government but who continued at Tabriz with the support of the Russians, is well known to be a partisan of Russia. He has proved that by his conduct in the past and emphasised it still further by taking refuge at Tiflis, instead of retreating towards Teheran. The incursion of the Turks upon Azerbaijan is not an attack upon Persia, but as Persia has suffered by it, she had the right to protest against it, and she has therefore made strong representations at Constantinople on the subject. The situation has, thus, become critical. Should Russia and Turkey fight their battles in Azerbaijan and Northern Persia, the Cabinet of Teheran may be forced to join the conflict. It is not, in the interest of England and Russia, to extend the area of military operations. All their troops should be employed in the general advance upon Berlin from the east and the west. Germany, on the contrary, will secure advantages by the weakening of the pressure on her frontiers. England and Russia should strive to maintain the neutrality of Persia. It is the aim of Germany to rouse the tribesmen to join the jehad proclaimed by the Sultan and the Sheikhul Islam at Stamboul. Persia must, therefore, be strengthened to maintain her neutrality. This can only be done by the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Azerbaijan, and by a free hand being given to the Shah and his constitutional ministers over the whole country. If England does not occupy the Persian provinces within her own sphere of influence, why should Russia follow a different course of action? Persia does not seek to encroach upon the territories of

others, but she claims the right of maintaining her sovereign power. The establishment of the mejliss has united the whole people. The Shah and his subjects are animated by one common resolution to fight to the last man for

Hablul Marin, 27th Jan. 1918. HABLUL MATIN

national independence. Dynastic considerations have been overthrown, and the soul of Persia burns with the fire of nationalism. Persia knows her rights and will do her utmost to defend those and her dignity and independence.

In a very lengthy article, the Hablul Matin after describing

the sins of omission and commission on the part of Turkey in this great war, proceeds with her defence in this connection. Turkey has been charged with ingratitude for fighting against her old Allies in the Crimean war, and the paper admits that England saved Turkey in 1854 and, also, to a certain extent in 1877; but Eng. land rendered a still greater service to the ancestors of the present Kaiser. England and France at present too cannot defend her against Russia, so it was to her interest to join Germany, as a precaution against the sinister designs of her perennial enemy. She can no longer count upon England and France. as they have allied themselves with Russia, which openly asserts her object to march upon Stamboul at her earliest convenience. There is nothing illogical in such a plea. But the war party at Constantinople should have remembered that England and France, although allied to Russia for a common object, are interested in maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Turkey is an indispensable factor in European politics, and that is the only reason why an Asiatic power is tolerated in the European continent as none can fill her place as the gate-keeper of the Dardanelles. Turkey has been threatened with utter extinction as a punishment for her ingratitude. But, it is curious. that the Germans have never been menaced with the loss of their freedom. If a country declares war against another it is liable to annexation in the case of a great defeat. International law recognises such a right of conquest, and it is not for the paper to dispute its soundness. What the journal would urge on behalf of Turkey is, however, the fact that a partition of her territories will be a perennial danger to the peace of the world. It would be a humiliation to the Islamic world, nay to the whole of the Asiatic Continent. if the Turkish crescent were hurled from the minarets of Stamboul. The expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople will, moreover, lower the prestige of Asia. Turkey represents a symbol and a tradition. She is a constant reminder that the civilisation of Europe is of Asiatic origin. Her effacement from Europe will render the gulf between the East and the West impassable for ever. Another fact can be urged to extenuate the offence of Turkey in this crisis. The White Book issued by the British Government proves beyond doubt that the majority of the Turkish statesmen and people opposed the idea of war, and only a small but powerful minority forced the declaration of war. The first acts of a hostile nature were performed by the German officers of the Breslau and the Goeben. Their action could not be controlled by the Porte, because they were supported by the military clique at Constantinople. The Grand Vizier apologised for the raid upon Odessa. It is clear, therefore, that up to the last moment, the responsible Ministers at Constantinople strove to maintain peace. The idea of a war with Russia is certainly popular in Turkey, if it can be waged with any chance of success. Enver Pasha acted with consummate skill, when he directed his attack against Russia. The influence of Germnay secured for him irresistible power, and enabled him to precipitate hostilities. The entire Turkish nation is anxious to maintain the independence of the Empire. Turkey is in danger of being partitioned by Russia and the Balkan States. It is, therefore, necessary for Turkey to form a close alliance with a great European power. Such a support is essential to her safety. From the time of the Crimean war, down to the most recent times, Turkey counted upon the support of England; but, when the Anglo-Russian entente was formed, Turkey had to seek the alliance of Germany against the sinister designs of Russia and the Balkan States, which were well known to England and her allies. The increase of German influence in Turkey for some time past was no secret to the British statesmen. German officers had been entrusted with the reorganisation of the Turkish forces. German capitalists had been granted concessions for loans advanced to the Turkish Government. Such are the methods by which Germany made her influence paramount at Constantinople. The mischief of allowing Germany to secure ascendancy in Turkey has culminated in war. It is of vital importance in the interests of England and Turkey to renew the cordial relations of the past. The partition of the Turkish Empire will prove a catastrophe. Her existence as a sovereign state is essential to the peace of Europe and Asia. Turkey is the connecting link between the East and the West. Her extinction will create an irreparable breach between the oriental and the occidental world. The problem of the reconstruction of Turkey will tax the utmost energies of the British statesmen. It would be a sound policy on their part to make a distinction between the Sultan and the Turkish nation on the one hand and the Pro-German clique on the other. A declaration to this effect, at the present moment will strengthen the peace party at Constantinople. It will prevent the spread of a conflagration in the Asiatic Continent and will renew the old friendship between England and Turkey at an early date. Turkey and England are at war at the present moment, but they can be turned into allies by a policy of generous forbearance and statesmanlike wisdom on the part of England and her allies. The Indian Moslems earnestly pray for the victory of their King-Emperor, and trust that in the hour of triumph, that Turkey will be treated with such generosity and forbearance that she may be converted into the most faithful ally of the British Raj for all times in future.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION. (a)—Police.

105. Dakaities, writes the Amrita Bazar Patrika, have become the order of the day, for within the last two weeks over a Recrudescence of dakaities. dozen of a more or less sensational nature, have been reported. At Sandhipur, Hooghly, a band of about 100 men surrounded the house of Krishnadhone Rakhit, a wealthy man of the village, and decamped with booty valued at about Rs. 25,000. And Sandhipur is only 15 miles from Calcutta! This shows how daring the dakaits have grown. Of course, the gravity of the affair has not escaped the attention of the Government, and necessary and vigorous measures to protect the lives and the property of these people will doubtless be adopted. It also goes without saying that the police will have the hearty co-operation and help of the people in their efforts in this direction, but, the paper thinks, this will not be sufficient for the purpose. Some thing more is needed, considering the seriousness of the situation. The villagers must also learn to rely on self-help and self-protection, and the authorities should do all in their power to encourage them in this respect, as the people have been thoroughly disarmed. That being so, if they are now to defend themselves from robbers, they must have arms and learn to use them. The paper suggests that Government should accordingly relax the existing stringent rules under the Arms Act, so as to enable every village to have a number of guns to be used at times of necessity. The authorities may also distribute guns to those on whom they can rely. This present recrudescence of dakaities, it is needless to say, is due to economic causes, the indications of the distress now prevailing in the country being too patent, and this will be even keener later on. It behoves Government, therefore, to adopt necessary measures to allay uneasiness and remove the present sense of insecurity now prevailing in the interior without delay.

106. Referring to three dakaities which are reported to have been committed in the course of last week in and near Barisal, the Bengalee remarks that the same tale is heard from all parts of the Presidency—dakaities in the riparian towns in the vicinity of Calcutta, dakaities at Kurigram in the Rungpur district, at Barisal and elsewhere. Is there to be a revival of the old and happilyforgotten days when life and property were insecure in Bengal? What is it that has emboldened the lawless in their acts of violence and plunder? It is undoubtedly the sense of immunity which they enjoy. In how many cases have the dakaits been arrested or punished? The police force is inadequate, not always very efficient, and the people are helpless. The dakaits are fully cognizant of these facts, and they set about their work with a measure of

98th Jan. 1915.

20th Jan. 1915

assurance and a sense of immunity which have filled the people with alarm. The journal again repeats with some emphasis and will continue to repeat it—that the stringency of the Arms Act must be relaxed. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Harcourt, said the other day that British power in India was built upon a policy of trust. The enemies of the Empire did not understand it, and they believed that as soon as the war broke out there would be a mutiny in India. They had, he added, been deceived. Trust in the people is indeed the policy in the highest counsels of Government. It is not so, as one descends to the lower strata of officialism; and nowhere is it more clearly expressed or more acutely felt than in the administration of the Arms Act. The journal understands that since the dakaiti at Nawabgunge near Barrackpur there have been three applications for licenses for arms; but up till now not one of the applicants has got a license. It is the police whose report determines the fate of an application for a license; and one of the considerations is whether "the applicant is politically connected." The paper quite realizes that no license should be granted to any one suspected of anarchism. But politics is a very comprehensive term, and every man, unless he is the lowest of the low. has his politics. He may have his politics, and may at the same time be the most loyal and law-abiding of citizens. The vast majority of those interesting themselves in politics, belong to this class. Are they to be denied the use of arms, because they wish for the political advancement of their country? Such a principle would be monstrous and would be repudiated by all. The paper can only hope that it will be authoritatively discarded and that licenses for the possession of arms more freely granted.

AMRITA BASAR PATRISA. 2nd Feb. 1915,

107. Referring to the number of dakaities reported from the different parts of the country, the Amrita Bazar Patrika Recrudescence of dakaities. thinks that their number during the last few weeks constitutes a record. East Bengal and the Punjab are vying with one another in showing a record number. And yet, none of these the journal thinks is attributed to the much-maligned and ubiquitous Bengali youth of the bhadralok class. And for the last few years the police force is said to have been much improved, both in number and organization. The victims in Bengal are advised by the authorities to keep up-country sepoys, but the up-country people themselves are now the very ones visited by these enemies. of society. Who are to protect them now? The fact is, as a Punjab paper pointed out recently, unless the rigors of the Arms Act are relaxed and people, especially where dakaities are of frequent occurrence, are given every facility to possess and learn the use of firearms for self-protection, they will not be able to cope effectively with this evil. The same up-country paper has cited two notable instances when large bands of border miscreants were foiled as the result of the wisdom of arming on a large scale, the respectable residents of villages, especially the Hindus, who, in most of these raids, are the objectives of the marauding bands.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

INDIAN MIRROR, 20th Jan. 1915.

The Indian Mirror fears a good deal of misinformed and illjudged criticism is being offered by some news-Legal status of Indian subjects papers in Bengal in connection with the resoluin Shillong. tion recently moved by an Indian member in the Assam Council regarding the system of judicial administration obtaining in that province, and especially in Shillong, its capital. It is worth noting that the member who moved the resolution in question is a local lawyer, whose sympathies are evidently on the side of introducing among the primitive hill tribes the intricate and complicated system of justice, which is totally unsuited to their conditions. The journal thinks the whole question of judicial administration in Assam ought to be approached and discussed in a most judicious and dispassionate spirit. The Administration has to deal, for the most part, with illiterate tribes upon whom civilisation has not yet made any noticeable impression. It would be a calamity if the spirit of litigation, as it is understood in other parts of India, were fostered among these

primitive people. The present system of justice by village tribunal is best suited to the conditions of the hill tracts. Once the lawyer enters Shillong, he will take the earliest opportunity of penetrating into the interior. The paper is, therefore, not sorry that the resolution in question was negatived in the Assam Council.

109. The Amrita Bazar Patrika remarks that the curtain has at last dropped on what is known as the Arrah temple murder case, with the result that the appellate Arrah temple murder case. court has confirmed the conviction and sentence passed by the lower court. The case has one striking feature which has evoked some public comment. The appeal was heard before Christmas; and when it was found that a month had elapsed and that even then the appellate court had not delivered judgment, the public were led to expect some modification in the sentence passed on at least one of the convicts, for it is a very rare occurrence in the annals of the High Court to keep a man who has been capitally sentenced under torturing suspense for a month and eventually to inform him that he is to be hanged after all. Nor is this all. The journal has been informed by lawyers, who can speak with authority, that the findings are assailable on legal grounds; but perhaps it is too late to cure the defect, if there be any, unless the matter be taken before the Privy Council.

The retirement of Sir Lawrence
Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, has decided to
retire in August next, will no doubt be received
with deep regret all over the country. The journal

with deep regret all over the country. The journal says that it will be very difficult to find a worthy successor. There are no doubt many distinguished lawyers in England, one of whom may be induced to take up the Chief Justiceship of Bengal; but is there one who possesses the heart of Sir Lawrence, so full of loving kindness for the people of India? If Sir Lawrence has made himself so universally endeared and respected, it is as much for his keen sense of justice as for his ardent love for the Indians; indeed, the latter have not got a sincerer and warmer friend among Englishmen than he. It is very good of the Indian Daily News to suggest in an editorial note that an Indian should be appointed as Chief Justice, that Indian being no other than Dr. Ashutosh Mukharji. That he is eminently fitted for the post goes without saying, but then he labours under one great disability—he is a Bengali. It would be an act of supreme wisdom on the part of the rulers to appoint Sir Ashutosh as the permanent Chief Justice of Bengal, but then, they are not always bound to be wise.

(d)—Education.

111. Reverting to this subject, the Bengalee thinks that His Excellency the Viceroy is not cognisant of all that has The Government and the been done in the name of his Government,—for if College of Science. there is one thing more than any other which is nearer to His Excellency's heart, it is, the journal knows, the welfare of the Calcutta University, of which he is and is proud to be, the Chancellor. It is well known that for a considerable period after the deplorable outrage at Delhi His Excellency was precluded by reasons of health from attending to public affairs, and it is no wonder that during His Excellency's temporary respite, things should have been done which the paper feels assured His Excellency would himself disapprove of. It is perhaps admitted that during the last 8 or 9 years, ever since the new Universities Act came into operation, the Calcutta University, more than any other Indian University, has made gigantic strides towards carrying out the obligations which the new Act imposed upon it; and it is equally true that much of this has been rendered possible by liberal financial assistance from the Government of India aided by the devoted labours of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ashutosh Mukharji. Not the least notable of the financial helps rendered to the University are the princely endowments of Sir Taraknath Palit and Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh. They alone supplied the magnificent sum of 25 lakhs of rupees for the establishment and equipment of a College of Science, which was to be the home and

AMRITA BARAR PATRIKA, 30th Jan. 1916.

AMRITA BARAN PATRIKA, 2nd Feb. 1915.

BREGADER, 18th Jan. 1915. inspiration of higher education in a branch which had hitherto been all but neglected in Bengal. The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate addressed an earnest appeal to the Government as soon as they received the donation of 15 lakhs from Sir Taraknath Palit, an appeal which they renewed with greater confidence when Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh's donation of 10 lakhs followed. But what has been the Government's response to this appeal? Why, not a farthing has yet been paid entreaty after entreaty has fallen upon heedless ears; and now though the stately buildings of the proposed Science College are fast approaching completion, there are no funds wherewith to equip the laboratories, no funds wherewith to provide the necessary fittings! The paper does not care to enquire what excuses the Government may have, it is sufficient to note that a Government which experiences no difficulty in providing for so many projects about which public opinion is divided should suddenly find its coffers depleted when called upon to promote an institution like Sir Taraknath Palit's and Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh's College of Science. A more dismal chapter in the history of higher education in India can indeed hardly be conceived.

DENGALEE. 30th Jan. 1915.

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The system of supplementary examinations in the Calcutta Uni-

112. Complaints are being received, remarks the Bengalee, that the University authorities have decided to do away with the system of supplementary examinations in a single subject, under which students who omitted to take up either Mathematics or Physical Science,

while reading for the I.Sc. Examination could make up their deficiency and qualify themselves for their B. Sc. studies. The journal knows of students who have taken advantage of this system of supplementary examinations for admission to the ensuing B. Sc. Examination. It was a very convenient arrangement and has, so far as the paper knows, worked well. If the students who for some reason or other did not choose to take up the subjects without which they cannot now appear at the B. Sc. Examination are able to master them while reading their particular B. Sc. curriculum and satisfy the University as to their proficiency in them, there is no reason why the University should stand in their way? The objection urged against the continuance of the system is said to be that those who have once passed the I. Sc., no matter in what group of subjects, can not be allowed to be examined in a subject which will not entitle them to an I. A. certificate. This appears to be a meaningless objection. The candidates are not anxious for any certificate but only to comply with the Regulations of the University which requires them to be posted up both in I. Sc. Physics and Mathematics to enable them to appear at the B. Sc. Examination. Whatever the University may decide to do from the next session it should not, the paper thinks, withhold permission from those who have applied for appearing at these supplementary examinations under the precedent of previous years.

BENGALEY, 2nd Peb. 1916,

113. At the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray, writes the Bengalee, Advisory Committee for priwas to have moved a resolution recommending the mary and secondary education. appointment of an Advisory Committee to help the

Government in the matter of primary and secondary education. For some reason or other, the resolution was withdrawn, possibly because the mover felt that the Government would oppose it, and there was no chance of its being carried. It it had been placed before the Council, it would, the journ believes, have received strong support from the non-official Indian members of the Council. As to the question of the percentage of Muhammadan members on the Committee, that was a matter of detail which might have been left to the Government to decide in consultation with the Muhammadan leaders. It is worthy of note that in the United Provinces an Advisory Committee has been appointed to help the Government in dealing with the questions affecting primary and secondary education. The resolution of Babu Surendra Nath Ray might have been accepted without the smallest risk of embarrassment to the Government, for an Advisory Committee is nothing more than a consultative body which has no vote or voice, but exercises a kind of moral pressure. Government is, the paper thinks, strong enough to bear it without inconvenience, and to seem to avoid such pressure is indeed a sign of weakness.

AMRITA BARAI PATRICA,

Referring to the Triennial Report on the working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal which contains a lot of interesting information, the Amrita Bazar Hospitals and dispensaries in Patrika remarks that there are a few points worth commenting on from the public point of view. The Sealdah Campbell Hospital, for instance, is still "the only small-pox hospital of the town," though one would have expected an official of Surgeon-General Harris's zeal and sense of responsibility, to have condemned the present arrangement whereby only one small-pox hospital is provided in Calcutta, the premier city in India and the second city in the Empire, which is periodically visited, moreover, by virulent epidemics of small-pox. It is not known too whether any improvements have been effected in this hospital since the late Sir Edward Baker described it as" a disgrace to the city and a danger to the population." The only improvement that has been made is for the European patients, though the inception and upkeep of the hospital is mainly the result of Indian money. This does not show a proper use of the public money, nor that amount of solicitude for the Indian patients which they have a right to expect of the authorities. As regards Surgeon-General Harris's complaint regarding the slow response of private charity, as Government cannot possibly provide all the medical facilities required for the whole Presidency, the journal thinks that it would be well to remember that the people of the province, or for the matter of that the country as a whole, are not rolling in wealth. Moreover, if reliable figures were given showing how much all the hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal owed to private charity and how much to Government, the former would not come out with such a poor record as the Inspector-General would have one believe. A powerful, resourceful and civilized Government, moreover, that has placed itself in loco parentis of the people, and which is never in need of money for such administrative luxuries as the partition of districts and construction of new capitals, should not certainly raise the plea of non possumus on the score of slowness of the flow of " private charity " in a matter concerning the health of the vast millions committed to its care. As regards malaria, the chief scourge of the Presidency, it is said that the death-rate from this disease was almost the same as in 1912 and 1913, but if the death-rate continues at this fearful rate, it is evident that either the ravages of the disease are becoming more and more violent, so that the measures taken to cope with them can make no impression on the mortality figures, or that the operations themselves are really not so vigorous or effective as they ought to be.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika observes that not only did the people of two doomed districts of Midnapur the The partition of districts. and Mymensingh to a man protest bitterly against this measure of "divide and rule," but the entire public opinion of Bengal was entirely on their side. The popular voice has thus been literally cast to the dogs. The situation is queer indeed. The officials are only birds of passage, while the people have an abiding interest in the country, and yet, when official and popular opinions regarding questions affecting the vital welfare of the children of the soil clash, the former must prevail and the latter trampled under foot! That is the way the administration of this country is carried on. No wonder the Americans should regard the people of this country as no better than "human sheep." Just mark the way the responsible rulers dispose of important questions in this country. It is no doubt gratifying to learn that the petitions and memorials of the people, instead of being thrown into the wastepaper basket, were read with anxious care and attention, but the result is curious. The memorialists and petitioners prayed for bread, and they have been given stone! They urged that the proposed partition of their districts would be a gross wrong to them and it should therefore be withheld. The Government gives serious consideration to their applications and then forces the unsavoury measure upon them, telling them that it will prove an inestimable blessing to them! After this who will say that India is not governed on popular lines? Let us examine the nature of the inestimable blessing which the Government is going to bestow AMBITA BASAR PATRIKA, 19th Jan, 1916. on the people of Bengal by its policy of partition. First and foremest, it will entail more cost on the people. The division of a district means an additional permanent expenditure of roughly a lakh of rupees per annum and an initial cost of 7 to 8 lakhs for buildings. Besides, the people will be even more helpless than they are now with the increased tightening of the iron grip of the executive officials. Secondly, if union is strength, disunion is weakness. In Midnapur the people amount roughly three millions and they have a common interest in all public matters. But if they are divided, not only will they have separate interests of their own, which will create a feeling of estrangement between them, but, being numerically reduced, their strength will be reduced in proportion. The feeling of kinship that now exists among these millions is a great asset in the district. With the halving of the districts, however, not only will the neighbourly feeling that has existed among them from time immemorial be destroyed but the two partitioned districts will each grow weaker in every respect. short it ought to be plain to every one that a united Midnapur, having common interest is stronger than a disunited Midnapur comprised of two districts. each having separate interests of its own. Then again, the manner in which it is proposed to divide Midnapur must result in the decline of both the districts. The old district will have a population of only 1,088,000, while the new district will contain a population of 1,752,000. The old district. being reduced to this sad plight, its capital will naturally lose its former. prosperity, while the capital of the new district will not only require a large amount of money spent on it, but it will take many years before it can attain to a respectable position. And it can flourish only at the expense of the old capital. Thus, both the old and new districts will suffer, and any great undertaking for their improvement by the one or the other, with their comparatively smaller population, will be impossible. One can also imagine the immense trouble, inconvenience and financial loss which the partition of the district will cause to the people in general. The zamindars will have to keep two establishments insead of one, to guard their interests. The tenure-holders and raivats, having landed and other interests in both the districts, will have to attend two courts instead of one, as at present. The Government has totally ignored all the above glaring and inevitable evils resulting from the dismemberment of the district and has sought to justify its measure on curious grounds. Now the proposal for the partition of Midnapur was started as early as the year 1852. Since then its population has vastly increased; yet its administration under one District Magistrate up till now has not proved a failure. On the other hand, Midnapur has made the same progress in public matters, as the other districts both big and small, have done. Why then this violent measure which has caused such a keen sense of grievous wrong throughout the province? Local self-government it is said cannot flourish in Midnapur unless it is reduced to two smaller districts. The journal wonders, however, that the Government should make a statement which is not supported by facts. First of all, the so-called local self-government means the management of a District Board. The average income of all the District Boards in Bengal is only a lakh and a few thousand rupees. The income of the Midnapur District Board may be between 2 and 3 lakhs, which is, however, the income of an ordinary zamindar. Now the best men of the district, official and non-official, who compose the Board, with the District Collector, as Chairman, have to administer this small sum in respect of local roads, local schools, village water-supply, etc., and if the working of the Board is still a failure, well, it is a grave reflection not only on the leading men of the district, but also on the highly-paid district officer himself, who is a representative of the Government. Thus again, is it a fact, asks the paper, that the smaller the district, the more efficient the working of its Board? From this point of view, the Boards of Bogra, Malda, Pabna and other smaller districts are better managed than Burdwan, 24-Parganas, Berhampur, Krishnagar and those of other bigger districts! Is not this ridiculous? It is a great pity that the Government should seek to maintain its zid by such queer arguments and create a feeling of alarm, consternation and anxiety all over the Presidency, without any good reasons.

datespie Person Parares Spenden tesp The partition of Midnapur. The Resolution has been followed by the report of the Bengal Districts Administration Committee. This will fall like a bombshell on the people of Bengal. Indeed, some of the recommendations of the Committee are indeed amazing and have almost taken away one's breath. The journal intends commenting on them in the near future, for it deeply regrets the publication of such official papers at a time when the public mind should not on any account be unsettled.

117. There is, observes the Amrita Bazar Patrika, a standing Government order to the effect that officers should treat evances of subordinates in their subordinates with justice as well as mercy;

and none can deny its absolute necessity in the

interests of the public service. The journal

Grievances of subordinates in the office of the Deputy Accountant-General Postal Branch, Calcutta.

is, therefore, sorry to note that standing order is often not observed in the office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Postal Branch, Calcutta, where the guiding principle of the present Deputy Accountant-General is "no work no pay." Complaints have already appeared in various issues of the paper regarding the refusal of leave to the clerks of this office. If a clerk takes casual leave for six days during a whole official year, he is granted leave without pay for five days and with full pay for one day only. If the unfortunate clerk then appeals to the higher authorities, his appeal, as a rule, is shelved! Privilege leave is often refused even if there be sickness in the family, and when clerks even apply for an hour's leave, on this account, with the express condition that the work allotted to them will not suffer, they are often faced with refusal. Such is the treatment meted out to the clerks both by the Deputy Accountant-General and his able Assistant! The journal has tried to draw the attention of the Government to the grievances of the poor clerks of this office with a view to their removal, but without avail. The paper, therefore, hopes some Hon'ble Member of the Imperial Council will come forward to help them in the matter.

The report of the District Administration Committee, which is now before the public, the Bengalee is in substantial agreement with proposals contained therein regarding the system of local self-govern-

therein, regarding the system of local self-government, with the exception of that in regard to local taxation. In fact they embody the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission for the acceptance of which a resolution was moved in the Imperial Council last year. These proposals mean that the fabric of local self-government is to be rebuilt from the base and that the village union is to be the starting point of the new system. This was indeed the idea which was put forth by Lord Morley in his celebrated Despatch of 1909, and the journal is glad that it is about to be given effect to. With regard to some of the other proposals the paper regrets that it cannot agree with the Committee. For instance, when dealing with the economic situation in Bengal, the Committee proposes as a panacea the appointment of a Director of Industries, of course, with the necessary office establishment. The official mind, the journal fears, can think of no improvement possible in any direction without a multiplication of officials and a sensible addition to the departments of the State. If the economic situation of a province is to be improved, more officials are needed; if the system of local selfgovernment is to be strengthened, again there must be more officials; if the country is to be purged of malaria, there must be an army of sanitary Inspectors. Thus everywhere, even in regions where the administrative machinery can have little influence or scope, the addition of officials is the first remedy. The paper regards the recommendations of the Committee for the improvement of the economic situation as being the least satisfactory, and hopes to revert to the subject again.

Compassionate allowances to the families of victims in the Budge Budge affray.

Compassionate allowances to the families of victims in the Budge Budge affray.

Compassionate allowances to the done a just and graceful act by granting pensions to the widow and daughters of the late Mr. J. N. Eastwood, Superintendent of the Calcutta Police,

Reserve Force, who died in consequence of wounds received in the course of the unfortunate Budge Budge affray. The families

AMBITA BASAN PATRIKA, SOth Jan. 1915,

AMRITA BARAR ATRIEA, 20th Jun. 1915.

BENGALEE, 9th Jan. 1915.

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AMBITA BASAR PATRIEA, Brd Feb. 1915 of those who die while serving Government certainly deserve some such consideration. But, in this connection the journal would point out that the charity and clemency of the Government should not be exhausted after granting compassionate allowances to the families of those victims of the tragedy only who have been Government servants. There are others too who are also deserving of similar marks of practical sympathy. One such case is that of the widow of the late Rukmini Kanta Mazumdar, an innocent wayfarer, who was killed by a stray shot during the affray. His Excellency the Governor himself was pleased to convey his sympathies to this lady immediately after the occurrence and she duly filed a memorial praying for some compassionate allowance for herself and her infant son. The paper does not know whether her memorial has been disposed of and, if so, in what way. Rukmini Kanta. moreover, was not the only innocent victim of the Budge Budge affair. The authorities are doubtless inquiring into the cases of others as well, for the families of all those who were victims of the tragedy should receive a similar merciful consideration. The first that the second of t

TII.—LEGISLATION.

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charge and leading

The Mussalman writes that the Waqf Validating Act that was placed on the Indian Statute Book in 1913 is a The Wagf Validating Act. measure passed in deference to the wishes of the Muhammadan community. Some decisions of the Privy Council made Wagts Alal Aulad or all Wagfs in which a substantial part had not been set apart for charitable purposes, invalid, though, under the Muhammadan law provision for one's own family or relatives is itself a charitable and a meritorious act. The decisions of the Privy Council in this matter was the cause of the ruin of many Waqf properties and consequently of many families, as properties so dedicated were sold by holders of decrees against the Wakefs or the beneficiaries. The Muhammadan community, as is well known, vigorously protested against this interference with a religious doctrine and the consequent disintegration of many families. For a long time, however, the Government was irresponsive; but when Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, of Bombay, introduced his Waqf Validating Bill into the Imperial Legislative Council, the Government of India showed its sympathy towards the measure, which was at last passed, after being thoroughly recast. There is, however, one thing which did not apparently strike the Legislature at the time, and the result is that the Act has no retrospective effect and all Wagfs Alal Aulad that had been existing before the passing of the Act are invalid under it. It is accordingly necessary that the Act should be so amended that it may have retrospective effect, so that all Waqfs Alal Aulad that had been existing intact before the passing of the Act or had not been encumbered, should be protected under the law and should not be allowed to be disintegrated, simply because they were made or they existed at a time when the Validating Act was not passed. The journal cannot believe that this omission on the part of the Imperial Legislature was intentional, so the sooner it is rectified the better for all concerned. As the Government of India, however, will not readily take up the suggestion and amend the Act it would be just as well if a Mussalman member of the Imperial Legislative Council were to take up the matter and introduce an amending Bill at an early date.

Messalman, Uptn Jau. 1918,

Legislation regarding charitable and religious endowments in this country is not what it should be and Government is therefore being constantly pressed for the enactment of a law giving effective power to the public to call the Managers of such endowments to account. The journal is glad that the Government of India has at last considered it necessary to take action in the matter and has issued a communiqué assuring the public that legislation will be undertaken after the war is over. The paper thanks the Government for this decision and only hopes that the legislation will not be unnecessarily postponed, as a great deal of money, which would be of immense good to the poor and the needy, is now

being misappropriated by a section of dishonest managers of endowed estates.

The community would be much benefited if steps were taken to put a stop to such misappropriation at an early date.

VI.-MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bengalee is glad to note that the movement for raising an Ambulance Corps is making rapid progress, The Bengal Ambulance Corps. and understands, on high authority, that the offer of the Government stands good. Bengal must provide the men and the money, and the Government will accept the services of an Ambulance Corps, raised by this province. The men are there; but money is wanting, though good progress has already been made in raising funds. A sum of fifty thousand rupees is needed for outfit and a monthly expenditure of ten thousand rupees is required for one year. Add to this a sum of rupees thirty thousand needed during training and for office work, and this, viz., Rs. 2,00,000, will be the entire financial requirements. Out of this sum about Rs. 80,000 has been promised, and a good deal of it has already been collected. The journal is quite sure that there will be no difficulty in raising the balance, as the paper believes there is sufficient public spirit in Bengal to ensure the balance being speedily collected. His Excellency Lord Carmichael has evinced the utmost sympathy with the movement, and the paper is grateful to His Excellency for his encouragement, which will ensure the early success of the movement.

123. When British statesmen, politicians, and publicists of every party and school of thought have been calling upon the

youth of their nation to go and fight for the cause of their country, their Empire, and their civilisation, it is not at all surprising, observes the Bengalee, that the young Indians also, with the natural cry of youthful adventure and idealism in their blood, should be so eager to join these fighters and contribute their own share to the successful termination of a struggle which promises more or less to remake the history and culture of the modern world. It is true that Japan, who was under some treaty-obligations to Great Britain to assist her in a struggle of this kind, readily threw herself into this general European war. But treaties are frequently made by civilised nations, only to be scrupulously observed or ruthlessly broken, in consideration of the supreme self-interest of the contracting parties. Japan has, therefore, joined this war—which she was bound to do, by her treaty obligations, though not on account of those obligations only, but also because her statesmen have clearly seen that it will be to the supreme self-interest of this new island Power in the Pacific—to be present at the Conference of the Powers which will settle the terms of peace, and lay down the lines of the political relations and developments of the immediate future. And the motives that led Japan to throw herself into this fight are similar to those that prompt the people in India, to dedicate their persons and their property to the cause of the Empire whose very existence, even British politicians and publicists say, is threatened by German militarism. The close of this war will not only restart a new political history and evolution in Europe as a whole, but will inaugurate a new line of evolution even in the internal organisation and administration of the different nations who are just now engaged in this mortal fight. Both France and Russia will be forced to open a new page in their own internal history, to meet the requirements of the new conditions which the close of this And neither Great Britain herself nor the world-wide Empire which is known now in her name, will be able to pursue the old lines of evolution any more, but will have to start building their future upon fresh foundations. In the United Kingdom itself, whether they have conscription, as in France or not, the existing distinctions between the classes and the masses will be bound to be considerably removed, if not entirely broken down, as a result of the new claims which the latter have established upon the consideration of the State, by the ungrudging and unstinted sacrificing of their lives in its defence. The Boer War gave birth to the idea of Imperial Federation in British politics. The present war will demand an immediate materialisation of this idea. It is only natural that India should desire to be present, upon her own rights, and through her own accredited representatives, at the

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settlement of these vital issues concerning the future of the Empire to which she belongs. But she must make the sacrifices which the Colonies are making for the Empire at this crisis, if she is to be present in her own rights at the settlement of the Imperial constitution. This is the main motive why the people are so eager to gain admission into the Army at this time, and the journal fails to see why this legitimade desire of the Indians should not be satisfied. There can be only one reason to ignore or reject their claims, and that is suspicion. But the State which is eternally suspicious of its subjects, and the statesman who is suspicious of the men upon whom he is forced to build his schemes for the future evolution of his people, his Government or his Empire, are objects of supreme pity. They can never attain to the highest limits of the possibilities lying before them. Compression of the obtainment

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